

THE North-China Herald

AND

SUPREME COURT & CONSULAR GAZETTE.

VOL. XLVII, No. 1251.

SHANGHAI, JULY 24, 1891.

PRICE, Tls. 12 P. AN.

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LATEST MAIL DATES.

England	June 19	Hankow	July 20
San Francisco	25	Yokohama	18
Hongkong	July 20	Nagasaki	21
Tientsin	19	Foochow	21

Shanghai mail advices of 3rd June were received in London on the 13th July.

The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, FRIDAY, JULY 24, 1891.

THE ports of Kiungchow and Pakhoi, the former on the island of Hainan, and the latter on what is generally known as the West Coast, are not of very great importance as regards their foreign trade, but Mr. Neumann and Mr. Schjöth respectively have contrived to make their contributions to the annual volume of Customs' Trade Reports sufficiently interesting. Mr. Neumann begins by telling us that no untoward event dis-

turbed the even current of the year's trade at Kiungchow, and then tells us that an attempt was made in the autumn to levy an unwonted likin on imports, which the traders met by the expedient, universally resorted to in China when the officials make an unpopular levy, of closing their shops. After four days they re-opened, having attained their end, but during the interval the steamers got no cargo, and it was difficult to get any boats to convey passengers to or from the anchorages. The revenue in 1890 was less than in 1889 owing to a decline in the import of opium through the foreign Customs; not that there was any falling-off in the consumption, but that every year more is imported in junks from Singapore which trade with harbours on the east coast of the island. The poppy is not grown on Hainan, and no native opium is imported through the foreign customs.

The general trade in foreign goods was very satisfactory. In kerosene, for instance, during the likin troubles importation was stopped, and the dealers were able to get rid of their stocks, so that when things were settled, they were ready for fresh supplies, "and ever since the trade has been brisk and fairly active." The net value of the general trade in foreign goods was Tls. 690,402, which shows an increase of Tls. 79,666 in favour of 1890. The trade in Indian Cotton Yarn, especially, has been growing by leaps and bounds, the import in 1890 having been 17,750 piculs valued at Tls. 307,788, exceeding even opium in value, the next imports in value being opium Tls. 212,000, and then kerosene oil Tls. 80,000. Rice comes next with a value of Tls. 79,500; but there were 80,000 piculs less of rice and wheat imported in 1890 than in 1889, a fact "which has most powerfully contributed to the value of the general trade."

The value of native exports fell from Tls. 1,007,433 in 1889 to Tls. 842,028 in 1890. Nearly Tls. 130,000 of this deficiency was due to a decline in the export of pigs, white and brown sugars making up the difference. There were not so many steamers calling at Kiungchow in 1890 as in 1889, which Mr. Neumann thinks "has no doubt been for the advantage of all parties interested." A better class of steamers, including Holts', the Messageries' Haiphong liner, and Messrs. Bradley & Co.'s Shan liners, have visited Kiungchow in 1890, and Mr. Neumann remarks that "the fact that so large

steamers as we have seen them here have safely traversed the Hainan Straits should dispel the fears of shipowners as to the dangers of the navigation in these waters." The *Nestor*, on the other hand, had a rather unpleasant time in those waters, and the total wreck of the *Soochow* and grounding of a Messageries' steamer are also noted.

The following is the condensed table of the net value of the trade in 1890:—

	Imports. Hk. Tls.	Exports. Hk. Tls.
Goods	1,062,088	935,742
Treasure	96,542	428,503

Total Hk. Tls. 1,158,630 1,364,245

The figures, however, are misleading, as the export of treasure includes remittances to Hongkong for the opium imported direct from Singapore, which does not pass the foreign Customs at all.

Mr. Schjöth's report from Pakhoi gives us a flagrant example of the indifference which the officials too often show to the prosperity of their people, although in theory the well-being of the commonality is the first care of the mandarins. Since the opening of the Red River of Tongking to trade, the French colony has competed vigorously with Pakhoi for the privilege of supplying the wants of the distant markets in Kuangsi and Yunnan; but the mandarins who rule Pakhoi, so far from encouraging the traders there by reducing the taxes as much as possible, and giving every facility to the transit trade thence to the West River, imposed last year a heavy *chingfei* tax on nearly nine-tenths of the whole foreign import trade, which amounted in the case of cotton piece-goods to nearly as much as the regular foreign customs' tariff. This stopped the trade and drove many of the merchants to Tongking, Mr. Schjöth reporting that "some of the leading piece goods dealers in Hongkong have temporarily closed their branches here, and have started business in Haiphong." The business, however, was so good during the first six months of 1890, before the onerous tax was instituted, that the revenue from imports for the whole year was Tls. 8,950 larger than in 1889. On Indian cotton yarn the new tax was not heavy enough to check the import, and nearly Tls. 106,000 were received, the value being nearly Tls. 2,000,000, out of a total value of imports of nearly Tls. 3,450,000; opium coming next with a value of Tls. 286,000, and cloths next with a value Tls. 116,000. Exports fell off in 1890 the principal deficiencies being in hides,

ground-nut oil, and brown sugar; but the increase in white sugar nearly made up for the last deficiency. The export of tin also fell very largely, the Yunnan tin now taking the Tongking route in preference to that *via* Pakhoi. Mr. Schjöth speaks with approval of the inauguration last year of direct emigration to the Straits and Sumatra. We note that in districts supplied from Pakhoi native opium from Yunnan and Kueichow is competing with the Indian drug, the import of the latter in 1890 being Pls. 985, against Pls. 1,001 in 1889, and Pls. 1,100 in 1888. Under the heading "Miscellaneous," Mr. Schjöth mentions the attempt of a Cantonese company, with the permission of the high authorities, to work a coal mine near Lienchow on modern principles. "Though the local magistrate had been enjoined to render every assistance to the enterprise, and the gentry of the locality had been pecuniarily considered (a very delicate phrase) in the matter, as soon as the mining party arrived and were about to commence work, the natives rose up and drove them away." Comment on this barbarism is unnecessary.

The following is the table of the net total values of the trade of Pakhoi under the cognisance of the foreign customs:—

	Imports. Hk. Tls.	Exports. Hk. Tls.
Goods.....	3,228,178	937,473
Treasure	82,427	594,310
Total Hk. Tls.	3,310,605	1,531,783

Summary of News.

The French mail of 13th June arrived here on the 17th inst., by the M.M. Co.'s str. *Melbourne*.

The English mail of 19th June arrived here yesterday, by the P. & O. Co.'s str. *Malwa*.

A mail leaves to-morrow morning for Europe, by the M.M. Co.'s str. *Natal*.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

SUPPLIED THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY
EXCLUSIVELY TO THE "NORTH-CHINA
DAILY NEWS."

THE DISSOLUTION.

London, 16th July.

The *Times* publishes a paragraph stating that the dissolution of Parliament will probably take place next year.

THE FUTURE LIBERAL LEADER.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt will be the Liberal Leader when Mr. Gladstone retires.

THE NEW GOVERNOR OF HONGKONG.

London, 19th July.

Sir W. Robinson, K.C.M.G., Governor of Trinidad, has been appointed Governor of Hongkong.

[The salary of the Governor of Trinidad is £5,000 per annum, and that of the Governor of Hongkong \$25,000, with \$7,000 table allowance.]

MORE TROUBLE IN PORTUGAL.

London, 20th July.

A Monetary Crisis is feared in Portugal. The premium on English gold is rising daily.

THE CRISIS IN PORTUGAL.

London, 22nd July.

The situation in Portugal is serious. There have been numerous meetings of workmen who are making Republican demonstrations.

READINGS FOR THE WEEK.

(Thermometers in the open air in a shaded situation in the English Settlement.)

1891.

	Fahr.	Thermometer.	Rainfall
	Min.	Max.	in inches.
July 17	75.5	86.8	.....
" 18	76.0	91.0	.....
" 19	77.2	93.1	.....
" 20	78.0	95.0	.....
" 21	78.0	92.9	0.13
" 22	77.4	95.0	.....
" 23	78.0	97.6	.....

1890.

	Fahr.	Thermometer.	Rainfall
	Min.	Max.	in inches.
July 17	78.0	87.5	0.05
" 18	77.0	84.0	.....
" 19	78.0	89.0	.....
" 20	77.0	91.0	.....
" 21	76.7	92.8	.....
" 22	77.0	91.0	.....
" 23	77.5	89.5	.....

Sicawei report, 17th July: Yesterday there was a centre of high pressure over Japan, and another secondary centre towards the Formosa Channel; at the same time there were two centres of low pressure, the one over the China Sea, and the other over Shantung. The barometer continues to rise at Shanghai. The fall of the barometer at Manila yesterday during the day leads to the fear of the existence of a typhoon in the Pacific. The winds continue southerly over the coast, except in the Gulf of Pechili where they will blow from the N. 11.30 a.m.—A telegram from Manila announces the existence of a typhoon N. E. of Luzon.—18th July: The typhoon signalled yesterday to the N.E. of Luzon is moving to the N.W., and now appears to be south of the Formosa Channel. Sunday, 19th July: The typhoon which was yesterday morning south of the Formosa Channel, has passed to the W.N.W., and its course inclines more and more to W., and it will pass south of Hongkong in the direction of the Gulf of Tongking. There is in the N., over Mongolia, another depression, which is augmenting the force of the S.E. monsoon at Shanghai. Moderate winds from N.E. are probable in the Formosa Strait, and from S.E. or S.W. in the north.—20th July: After receipt of the despatch from Hongkong, the typhoon passed over the land to the N.E. of that island, and observations at Amoy and Pagoda show that the typhoon has continued to extend along the coast to the N.W. South winds are probable along the coast.—21st July: Yesterday the barometer recovered over all the coast of China, especially in the south in consequence of the definite disappearance of the typhoon. This morning the barometer is still rising at Shanghai. Light winds from the S. are probable over all the coast.—22nd July: Yesterday the barometer was fairly steady, at about the normal height, along the China coast and at Manila, light winds from S.E. and S.W. prevailing. There will probably be a continuation of the present weather at Shanghai, with similar winds along the coast.—23rd July: Yesterday the barometer was steady in the south, and light southerly winds prevailed along the entire coast. At Shanghai there was a fall of the barometer, with very hot weather. A continuation of the present winds along the coast is probable.

Señor Arroyo, the new Chargé d'Affaires for Spain at Peking, left for his post by the *Wuchang* on Tuesday morning.

Mr. P. A. Dmitrevski, Russian Consul at Hankow, has been promoted to the rank

of Consul-General at Seoul, and leaves for his new post by first opportunity.

The numerous friends of the Chevalier and Mme. Vela will hear with much pleasure that the Queen Regent of Spain has conferred on the Chevalier the order of Commander of the Royal Order of Isabel la Católica.

It is with very great regret that we have to notice the departure from Shanghai on Friday morning last of Mr. and Mrs. C. Vincent Smith. To society in Shanghai, and a very comprehensive section of that society, this is one of the most regrettable results of the misfortunes of the old firm of Russell & Co. of which Mr. Smith has been so long the manager here; for the unflinching kindness and geniality of both Mr. and Mrs. Smith, and their readiness to enter into all the life of the community, have made them a vast number of attached friends, to whom their departure is a personal loss that will not be quickly forgotten.

We are glad to learn from a private but reliable source in Hankow, that the Viceroy, in response to the energetic representations of H.M.'s Consul, Mr. Chris. Gardner, has ordered the Wusueh case to be re-opened, in order that the rioters, and especially those who assaulted the ladies and children, may be dealt with more satisfactorily. This has obliged H.M.S. *Archer* to await the arrival of a relief.

We learn from the *Peking Gazette* of 4th July that Sung-fan, a Manchu, lately Provincial Treasurer of Szechuan, has been appointed Governor of Kueichow. He is succeeded in Szechuan by Kung Chao-yuan, lately Taotai of Shanghai.

Tuesday last, being the birthday anniversary of Queen Maria Christina, Regent of Spain, the various men-of-war in port were decorated with flags.

Probably few institutions in Shanghai have taken root more quickly than the Tandem Club, which, first proposed by Mr. F. Maitland some ten days ago, on Monday gave the first public proof of its existence by a meet at the Grand Stand. From this point nine tandems started for a drive along the Bubbling Well Road. Mr. Barnes Dallas led off with a nice pair of dark chestnuts, followed by Messrs. Mairland, Laniel, Nabholz, Lehmann, Liddell, Carlill, Shaw and a tandem from the Horse Bazaar. The sight was a very pretty one, and from the quickness with which the idea was taken up it would seem that the Tandem Club has filled a want among the driving men of Shanghai.

The examination of Mr. C. Vincent Smith in the proceedings preliminary to the actions instituted by three local banks against the partners in the late firm of Russell & Co., was concluded on Friday last before the U.S. Consul-General.

The preliminary hearing of the charge against three Japanese who were accused of causing the death of a native in the city was heard at the Japanese Consulate on Saturday. The Mixed Court Magistrate was present on behalf of the Chinese authorities, and he had with him a Japanese speaking Chinaman as interpreter, who had been attached to one of the Chinese Consulates in Japan.

A private letter from Chinkiang says that all is unusually quiet at that port, but there is a strong opinion that the quiet would not continue long if the gunboats were to leave, and it is hoped that the experiment will not be made.

The directors of the Hotel des Colonies, Ltd., have declared an interim dividend of 3½ per cent.

The Universal Providers of Shanghai, the Hall & Holz Co-operative Co., Ltd., have absorbed the business of Messrs. Cottam and Rawlinson, whose store is now closed.

The Customs' Revenue cruiser *Pingching* left on Wednesday for the Hiehans, and had on board the Commissioner of Customs, the Coast Inspector and the Engineer-in-

chief. We learn that there is an intention on the part of the Customs to put up a light on the Hieshans.

We understand that an outbreak of cholera has occurred at Swatow, which has in consequence been declared by the Hongkong authorities to be an infected port. Steamers leaving Shanghai for Swatow and Hongkong will thus have to reach Swatow *via* Hongkong until further notice.

There is no doubt that it is an epidemic of real Asiatic cholera from which Swatow is suffering, and several foreigners have been attacked. The only deaths among foreigners so far reported are those of a Manilaman in the Customs, and Mr. Otto Asverus, Surveyor to Lloyd's and the local insurance companies; but amongst natives deaths are reported at the rate of twenty a day.

Mr. L. J. Day, of the British and Foreign Bible Society, has sent us number 20 of the Anti-Infernal Library, entitled *Fourteen Nuts for Skeptics to Crack*, with a request that we will forward it to "A Chinese," whose paper we publish in another column. This we have done. He will also be glad to forward gratuitously a copy of the same pamphlet to any sceptical friends (as far as his little stock goes) who will send him their cards.

G. Francis Train has had an opponent as a record breaker in the person of Mr. C. A. L. Dunn. Mr. Dunn left Shanghai at midnight of 10th April, in the *Empress of India* for London, and he returned in the *Empress of Japan* at noon on Saturday, 18th instant. He stayed thirty days in England, five days in New York and three days in Montreal and Banff. Notwithstanding these stoppages, he made the round trip in 97½ days. He came over the Canadian Pacific line both ways and was provided with sleeping car, all for the sum of \$630 Mexican. He had only one complaint to make and that was that he had not time to use up all the meal tickets the Canadian Pacific Railway Company supplied him with. The *Empress of Japan* left Vancouver on the 1st instant at 4 p.m. and made the run from Kobe to Woosung in 52 hours, the whole voyage occupying 15 days, 20 hours.

We are informed that telegrams have been received of the difficulties of a Banking Company in London connected with the River Plate, which paid 10 per cent. dividend last year. The London discount market is disturbed in consequence.

Two pieces of news received by the mail balance each other. One, the melancholy one, is that another old London landmark, the Elephant and Castle, is to be removed to widen the streets which surround it; the other, the compensating one, that the Select Committee has "damped" Sir Edward Watkin's projected railway through St. John's Wood.

Yesterday morning a coolie employed by a compradore and a jinricksha coolie quarrelled at the Associated Wharves because the latter would not carry some provisions to a ship alongside the wharf. The compradore's man was much excited, and started to carry the things himself, but he had not proceeded far before he fell down. He was taken to St. Luke's Hospital where he expired.

According to local returns, over thirty million pounds of tea were exported from Ceylon to the United Kingdom during the first six months of the present year, as compared with about twenty millions in the corresponding period of 1890. The imports and deliveries in London during April were more than twice as heavy as during the same month of last year.

The *Feechen* left here on Friday last for Tamsui and she had on her deck a large steam launch which was built at the Old Dock. The launch is intended to run between Tamsui and Twaitutia.

The Volunteer midnight parade which took place on Tuesday night was chiefly remarkable for the first public appearance of

the two companies, German and Portuguese, which have lately become additions, permanent it is to be hoped, to the strength of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps. In consequence of this increase the turn-out was perhaps the largest in the history of the corps. Summer uniform, with helmets, was ordered, and all branches were in white except the German volunteers, who wore their dark blue tunics. The number present was as follows: Light Horse, 25; Artillery, 37; "A" Company, 42; "B" Company, 36; "C" Company, 26; German Company, 49; Portuguese Company, 27; total, with band, &c., 270. After being marched from the Central Police Station to the Race Course, the artillery and infantry engaged in a sham fight, "A" Company and half the artillery, with two guns, being dispatched to hold a supposed strong position near the Widow's Monument against the rest of the force. A good deal of ammunition was expended, with what practical result is not very obvious, though perhaps these sham fights may be of some value to the officers in accustoming them to leading their men. The opportunities, however, are too few and far between for much to be learnt. On Tuesday night the usual mistakes were committed, such as infantry advancing without any cover from artillery fire, and officers in the excitement omitting to give the proper orders to their men. A good deal of interest centred in the German company. They turned out in strong force, and their drill, marching and soldierly bearing were distinctly good, as might be expected from the fact that their number includes a large proportion of men who have undergone the military training compulsory in Germany. It will be a great pity if the smartness of this company does not react beneficially on the whole of the Corps, the paramount deficiency in which has always been want of smartness. Our Portuguese fellow-residents are also to be congratulated on the public spirit which has led them to revive the old No. 4 Company in the present shape of "D" Company. We understand it is not yet decided whether the German volunteers will be regularly enrolled as "E" Company and wear the uniform of the corps.

Dr. E. T. Pritchard's report on the last year's working of the Peking Hospital, in connection with the London Missionary Society, has just been issued. It contains the usual record of useful medical and evangelistic work, and some notes which throw a strong side-light on the conditions under which ninety-nine Chinese out of a hundred live, beside illustrating the extraordinary vitality which enables them to live under such conditions. On one case Dr. Pritchard remarks:—

"The patient was one who had recently undergone amputation; in his case, a little below the knee. When he arrived at the hospital he was in such a condition that we could only undertake to see him in the open air. He stated that the injury was sustained as the result of an accident. We ventured to disbelieve him, and to entertain the opinion that the man who paid all his expenses, and finally hired a cart for about £2, to send him down to the neighbouring province of Shantung, was the author of the mischief. How the quarrel arose or what provocation had caused him to be beaten in so brutal a manner as to lead to such a serious fracture of the leg, never transpired. It only emphasises the fact, which we have had occasion to note from time to time, that the character of the stolid, peace-loving, law-abiding, patient Chinaman is not quite uniform, and presents sometimes such a changed aspect as to make belief in actual diabolical possession far from difficult, even in this present day. A slight additional responsibility in this case was to get rid of the amputated limb. Sometimes the patient relieves us of this embarrassment,

from the desire to have all important portions of his body buried with him. In this instance, no such readiness to accommodate us being shown, our hospital servant, under cover of the darkness, probably chose one of the broad thoroughfares of the city for its final (?) resting place. The streets of Peking have in fact, for generations, been the receptacle for all refuse matter with which private enterprise, or the agricultural instincts of the people, decline to deal."

As an illustration of the vitality of the Chinese, Dr. Pritchard quotes the case of a man—

"who had been so beaten over the shins in a street fray, that the bones of the leg had been badly fractured; after which a suitable finish had been given to the work by twisting the foot of the fractured leg. When the patient arrived at the hospital some days afterwards, absence of cleanliness during the heat of summer, and a lowered vitality of the tissue in an already ill-nourished man, rendered any microscopic search for living organisms quite superfluous. After being under our care for nearly a fortnight, the man with whom he had been quarrelling, and who had received a slight wound, suddenly died, and our patient then being considered guilty of manslaughter, was removed to a Chinese prison. His condition was certainly most unpromising. Bad compound fracture of both legs, with considerable areas of bare bone exposed, much of the soft part having sloughed away. We thought that without care, in a wretched Chinese prison, death would, robbably soon mercifully terminate his sufferings. What was our surprise, later afterwards, to see him walk, or perhaps rather limp, into our dispensary, and display his legs, though disfigured, still with firmly united bones, and ask us for a little ointment to put on a spot or two where healing of the superficial structures was not quite complete. The man told us that his keepers had anticipated his early death in prison, and thought it better, on the whole, that he should die outside, and had accordingly put him out. The event proved their expectations to have been as mistaken as our own."

Those who are fond of watching the ways of animals, their likes and dislikes, should go down to the Great Chinese Garden, and get the manager to allow them to try some of the experiments lately made by a writer in the *Spectator*, who, wishing to test for himself the reported fondness of many animals for perfumes, paid a series of visits to the Zoological Gardens provided with bottles of scent and a packet of cotton wool, and there tried some harmless experiments which apparently gave great satisfaction to many of the inhabitants. Lavender water was the favourite scent, and most of the lions and leopards showed unqualified pleasure when the scent was poured on the wool and put into their cages. The first leopard to which it was offered stood over the ball of cotton, shut its eyes, opened its mouth, and screwed up its nose. It then lay down and held it between its paws, rubbed its face over it, and finished by lying down upon it. Another leopard smelt it and sneezed; then caught the wool in its claws, played with it, then lay on its back, and rubbed its head and neck over the scent. It then fetched another leopard which was asleep in the cage; and the two sniffed it for some time together, and the last comer ended by taking the ball in its teeth, curling its lips well back, and inhaling the delightful perfume with half-shut eyes. The lion and lioness, when their turn came, tried to roll upon it at the same time. The lion then gave the lioness a cuff with his paw, which sent her off to the back of the cage, and having secured it for himself, laid his broad head on the morsel of scented cotton, and purred. These were all old inhabitants of the garden, civilised. But at the end of the building was the lovely young Sokoto lion

with the spots of "cubhood" still showing like a pattern in damask on his skin. If he too liked the scent, it could hardly be an acquired taste. His reception of the new impression was different from that of the others. He lay down inhaling the scent with a dreamy look in his eyes. Then he made faces and yawned, turned his back on the scent and thought. He then inhaled the perfume again for some time, walked slowly off to his bed, and lay down to sleep. That the pleasure felt by so many animals in the odour of "sweet lavender" is due to pure and simple enjoyment of a perfume, made intensely more delightful to them than to ourselves by the wonderful development of their sense of smell, seems clear, not only from the fact that so many species share this amiable fondness for the scent, but also because their liking for perfumes is by no means limited to that of lavender.

The *Foochoo Echo* says:—It seems to us that the local authorities are very blind to the changes that have been taking place of late years in the Min, or otherwise they are very careless about them. The very narrow channels that are left, excepting at high tide, always difficult to hit off, obliging, as they do, boats and launches to cross and recross the river at its widest part, render the passage between this and the Pagoda difficult, not to say to some extent dangerous. The evil commenced at the time of the French troubles with China, when a stone barrier was sunk at Linpoo. That was some six years ago. Ever since then the river has been gradually silted up, and large sand-banks have been forming. The fear is, that matters will go from bad to worse, and we think the authorities should bestir themselves to see if something cannot be done. The removal of the artificial barrier at Linpoo would certainly go a great way towards checking the large accumulations of sand above it, if not naturally lead to the formation of a channel sufficiently deep to allow craft of 5 or 6 feet draught to pass up and down the river without fear of running aground.

The old P. & O. *Zambesi* has become a very economical boat since her refit in Japan. The *Hiogo News* says that on her trip from Yokohama to Victoria (B.C.), she averaged 11.4 knots per hour, her coal consumption costing .303 yen per knot, or \$1,280 for the distance of 4,219 miles. This is probably a record across the Pacific for economy and speed combined.

The *Kobe Maru* on Tuesday brought us Japan papers with dates from Yokohama to the 15th, Kobe the 16th, and Nagasaki the 15th inst.—The *Keizai Zasshi* thinks that if Japan improves her harbours, and by other means takes full advantage of her unique situation, the trans-Siberian railway will make her ultimately the greatest commercial country in the East.—The fire at the kerosene warehouse at Honolulu lately reported destroyed 35,000 cases of oil.—The chief residents of Yokohama and Tokio, Japanese and foreigners, were lavishly entertained at Yokohama by Admiral Ting on his flagship on the 14th.—The 14th of July was observed in Yokohama as in Shanghai by the hoisting of flags, but not by any special celebration.—The Otsu Public Prosecutor has decided that the Czarevitch's jurishaman cannot be proceeded against for his attack on Tsuda Sanzu.—Some native papers assert that the First National Bank at Tokio has been giving bribes ranging from \$50 to \$500 to various papers to write articles favourable to the bank.—The *Box of Curios* now understands that the scheme to amalgamate the *Herald* and *Gazette* has fallen through.—I am hoped that the theory of the incision of the sea into the Nakayama mine through three old workings, is correct, and that the dam which is being built will enable the mine to be in partial working order, at least, within three months.—The *Rising Sun* hears that it has been finally decided to abandon the wreck

of the *Takachiho Maru*.—The Mikado is expected to be present at the opening of the Kiushiu Railway this autumn.—The *Hiogo News* says that the native papers mention that on the 1st inst. a Japanese sailing vessel named the *Tenki Maru* came into collision with the British steamship *Finsbury* off Motoyama, Suho province, at 4 o'clock in the morning. The Japanese vessel, which was loaded with 40,000 *kin* of coals, immediately went down. Three of her crew were picked up by the steamer, and brought on to Nagasaki, but the remainder were drowned.

We learn from the *Japan Mail* that in acknowledgment of the help rendered by the German gunboat *Wolf* to a part of the crew of the Turkish man-of-war *Ertogru*, H.M. the Sultan has been pleased to confer the following decorations on officers and men of the *Wolf*.—Commander Credner received the 3rd class of the Osmanié and Lieutenants Dunbar and Manoc, as well as Surgeon Kremlan, the 4th class of the same Order, while nineteen of the crew were decorated with the 5th class of the Medjidie Order. At the same time the German Acting Consul at Hiogo, Mr. von Zander, received the 4th class of the Osmanié Order in acknowledgment of services rendered on the occasion.

From Hongkong papers received on Friday last we learn of the existence of various depressions in the China Sea round about Luzon.—The discussion as to the value of the Charbonnages' Co.'s coal continues.—"Brownie" says in the *China Mail* "that the Blue-Funnel folks are preparing to put their fingers into the Manila pie."—The Hongkong Electric Co.'s meeting passed off satisfactorily on the 11th.—A public meeting was to be held at the City Hall, Hongkong, last Wednesday, to take into consideration the appointment of a Consul to represent His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of China in Hongkong.—Wong How-kai, Commodore at Pakhoi, has been appointed temporarily to succeed Admiral Fong.—The floating hotel *Marina* was sold by auction at Hongkong on the 13th. The hull was bought by Messrs. Butterfield and Swire.—The young English lady who was made a Buddhist at Colombo the other day has since attained *nirvana* by jumping into a well full of water.—A man with the appropriate name of Mi Yau, was fined \$2 on the 13th for stealing a cat.—The *Daily Press* reports:—The body of a Siamese was picked up in the Harbour on the 12th. On enquiry it was found to be that of a Siamese officer who had been sent to Japan to acquire information for the Agricultural Bureau. Accompanied by a Japanese interpreter he arrived here in the *Ancona* on his return from Japan and came ashore to the Siamese consulate, leaving the Japanese on board. He returned again to the ship with some one from the consulate, and after remaining on board for some time again left in a sampan. The sampan had not proceeded very far when he jumped overboard and was drowned.

The *Empress of Japan* brought us on Saturday Japan papers with dates from Yokohama to the 14th and Kobe the 15th instant.—Admiral Ting and the captains of his squadron were received in audience by the Emperor of Japan on the 9th instant. The squadron was to leave Yokohama about Saturday last.—M. de Monbel, the owner of *Ernak*, winner of the French Derby, was for some time Secretary of the French Legation in Japan.—The *Tokio Maru* is expected to be ready for sea again to-day.—The Tokio Electric Light Co. has declared a dividend for the first half of 1891 at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.—The Japan Tea Export Co. has been ordered to return within thirty days a sum of \$200,000, which it had received from the government as a subsidy. The Directors propose to fight for the money in the Courts.—Some wit has sent a telegram to Tokio from Tientsin stating that the English and French claims arising out of the recent riots

amount to Tls. 6,500,000!—Mount Kiri-shima has been in eruption since the 19th ult.—From the *Japan Gazette* of the 13th we take the following account of a terrible marine disaster:—The *Mainichi Shimbun* publishes a telegram from Hakodate, dated 2.30 p.m. on Saturday, rep'ring that the steamer *Tamae Maru* had collided with the *Sankichi Maru* (presumably a junk or sailing vessel), off Shirakami-zaki, and that the former had sunk, with a loss of 257 lives out of a complement of 320 passengers and crew. The *Mainichi* was unable to learn the name of the owner of the sunken vessel, and was told that no information of the reported disaster had been received by the Japan Marine Insurance Co. The *Yomiuri Shimbun* confirms the news of the disaster and also states that the *Tamae Maru* was owned by the Hokkai Kisen Kwai-sha (North Sea Steamship Co.) and that the passengers were fishermen returning from Sutsu to Aomori-ken.

We received on Monday some Hongkong papers of 15th and 16th inst.—The public meeting on the Chinese Consul question is postponed to Thursday next.—News had been received by wire of the failure of a leading firm in Colombo.—A temporary white light is now being exhibited from the flagstaff at the Gap Rock.—The report and accounts of the China Borneo Co., Ltd., for the latter half of 1890, have been issued. The results of the working were very unfavourable, the loss for the six months being \$30,361.87. The assets include Depreciation \$180,153.07, and Balance of profit and loss \$63,468.91.—The *Marina* realised in all about \$12,300.—News had been received by wire of the loss in the Red Sea of the s.s. *Augusta* with a cargo of 70,000 cases of Batoum oil, consigned to a Hongkong firm.—The *China Mail* says:—We understand that the Banks in Hongkong are endeavouring to secure the property of Messrs. Russell & Co. in Hongkong, which it is said has been assigned to the Hoqua family in Canton. For this purpose they have obtained writs in the Hongkong Court against the insolvent firm for claims amounting to more than two lacs. By this action on their part, the question of Hongkong creditors acceding to the liquidation in New York is raised. There are difficulties in the way of the firm being made bankrupt in Hongkong on their own petition, on account of the absence of some of the partners. The action of the banks will doubtless lead to a solution of the difficulties.

The *Daily Press* of the 15th—which only reached us on Tuesday—commenting on the case of the Oil Merchant and the French Police, remarks that when M. Bryois advocates union among foreigners, he forgets that "the French have refused to unite with the other nationalities at Shanghai in the building up of a cosmopolitan settlement, and have taken up a position which is fraught with danger to foreigners in general." It reiterates its formerly expressed doubts as to the value of a continuance of the co-operative policy, and believes that with a strong Minister at Peking, we should do better to fight for our own hand. "Under present circumstances, and with a weak Minister, we are made the cat's paw for other countries."

We have received Hongkong papers to the 20th. Mr. H. L. Dalrymple has resigned his seat at the board of the Hongkong Bank.—The *Empress of China* left Liverpool on the 15th inst.—The meeting of the unfortunate China Borneo Co., Ltd., shareholders took place on the 18th. Many hard things were said of Mr. Abrahamson, as it turned out that much of the stock of timber supposed to be in North Borneo did not exist at all, the stock supposed to be worth \$55,000, being only worth \$4,000. The Chairman thought that if the company were wound up, the shareholders might get from \$15 to \$17 per share, and the meeting was ultimately adjourned.—Maclean & Co., of Bangkok, have failed, according to the *Bangkok Times*.

Miscellaneous Articles.**CHINA AT THE CHICAGO EXHIBITION.***21st July.*

It has been officially announced that China will be represented at the coming International Exposition at Chicago. Although it is not yet known to what extent this government will participate, it may be assumed that the representation will be creditable. At a time when trade competition is so seriously affecting the demand for her staple products, China can scarcely afford to play an insignificant part in an exposition when all her active competitors will be conspicuously present. Foreign merchants in China will not neglect the opportunity to increase their business; but it remains to be seen how clearly the native traders and producers recognise the importance of an effort to retain the business they now have, if not to regain what they have lost. The average Chinaman has doubtless extremely vague ideas of the nature or purposes of an exposition. But it is surprising to find such inadequate recognition among foreign residents in the country of the resources of China for a large and extremely interesting display. The prevailing impression seems to be that China has very little to show—that tea and silk and a few other products would be about the extent of her contributions. This is a great mistake; for, supposing that the Chinese are disposed to make the effort, they have the materials for setting up one of the most attractive and interesting courts in the exposition. To do this, certainly they must spend some money, and extend their collections beyond those of purely commercial value. Most appropriately would this be done by the general government, as is the custom among foreign nations; but much can also be done by private enterprise without undue expense. As an indication of what China can do in this direction, either now, or at some future time when she has been made to feel, by sad experience, the advantages which accrue from making herself better known to the great world, the following suggestions may be worthy of consideration.

First may be mentioned an industrial display, the greater part of which might be made self-sustaining or even profitable. Among those industries which can be carried on at Chicago are the reeling and weaving of silk, embroidering, the making of Tientsin rugs, mat making of various kinds, especially of the well known Canton matting. Then we have the cutting of and painting on pith paper, block printing in colours, engraving blocks, Ningpo wood carving, turning wood and ivory, jade cutting, ivory carving, the making of clay figures as at Tientsin, and silver jewellery as at Kiuikiang and Canton. These subjects alone, the products of which would all find a ready sale, would be sufficient to make the Chinese court very interesting and unique.

Next we may suggest a collection of figures dressed in the various styles indicative of rank and season. There is an opportunity here for a fine anthropological exhibit. Suppose we include in this, types of all the different peoples found within the boundaries of the Empire, with specimens of their implements of agriculture, domestic life, hunting and fishing. Such a collection would have the greatest value as a contribution to the ethnology of China. As regards the Chinese people, the world has not yet had an opportunity to become acquainted with the attainments of their scholars in any direction. The productions of their highest skill in decorative art are known only to a few, although the wonderful skill and genius and patience and artistic instinct of the designers of old and modern China are unquestionable. This subject can be only adequately represented by contributions of private collectors of porcelains, bronzes, enamels, cloisonné enamels and embroideries. These are almost the only evidences which appeal to the judgment of foreign critics abroad of a high development in Chinese art and culture.

In this connection, an exposition of the history of Chinese writing and printing would be of great interest. No subject we can suggest affords such undoubted evidence of the great antiquity of this eastern civilisation as the fact that at the earliest times of which we have any records or traditions the Chinese possessed a written language. It is a language which has survived and grown while others have passed into decay and oblivion. Its origin may be traced into the shadowy dawn of history in the Mesopotamian Valley, wheretheremains of a still older culture, and a language out of which, perhaps, the Chinese has grown, are buried. If Chinese was a written language four thousand years ago, how very old must be the culture which it represented at that early day! The Chinese should take pride in contributing toward a collection of manuscripts to represent the history and development of their language and literature. No doubt they could exhibit at Chicago some of the oldest manuscripts in existence; although one scarcely knows what to expect from a country where war and pillage have destroyed so much that is old and valuable.

The history of printing in China is also worthy of illustration. Specimens of printing blocks, and of the various forms of clay, wood and copper types, and a modern Chinese printing office, would certainly be interesting. A counterpart of one of the offices of the *Peking Gazette*, in actual operation, would pay its running expenses at Chicago. This newspaper, with its Nanking predecessor, is not only the oldest one in existence, but it is printed in the most primitive manner.

Returning to subjects of more material interest, we hear more or less concerning the mineral resources of China; but

there is almost an absolute want of information as to their extent or value. That there are mineral deposits of great value within the boundaries of this great empire is very probable. They should become a source of wealth to the government and people. But nobody knows anything about them. They can only be developed by foreign guidance, and a total change in the policy which has hitherto controlled and secured such enterprises. China would, therefore, do well to make a collection of her minerals and ores, in anticipation of the time when she will find need of all her natural resources to increase her revenues. But when has clear foresight characterised Chinese policy?

The textile products of China are worthy of careful attention. Silk is sure to be well represented, but the silk production of China is capable of great development, and a well-directed effort to exhibit the silk resources of the country might open the eyes of the Chinese themselves to the possibilities of expansion of this trade. Hemp, ramie, and a number of less known fibres are produced in more or less abundance; but the resources of the country in this respect are not known. Doubtless fibre culture could be made an important industry.

To enumerate all the interesting exhibits which China could make would require too much space. A collection of native medicines, with notes on their use, would be of the greatest interest to the curious, and of value to science. Foreign residents do not realise how very interesting the outward signs of this civilisation are to people at home. Take the methods of travel and transportation for example. The Peking cart, the mule litter, the official chair, the wheel-barrow and its living freight, the patient donkey with a lazy, fat Chinaman on his back, the trains of camels carrying sacks of coal to Peking, or loaded with brick-tea, the Shanghai and Canton house-boats, sampans, and the host of other sailing craft, these alone represented by actual specimens or models, would make a museum of no little interest. Add to these models of various forms of apparatus, machinery for raising water, pressing oil, preparing tea, making brick tea, etc., and the field widens very rapidly. It is to be hoped that the commission which is to be appointed by the Tsungli Yamén to arrange and take charge of the Chinese section at Chicago, will be composed of officials who will act upon these suggestions, and endeavour to make the Chinese court something more than a purely mercantile display.

THE DEFENSIO POPULI.*21st July.*

THE indictment of missionary work in China which we print in another column under the title "*Defensio Populi ad Populos*" is from the pen of an enlightened Chinese, and gives the view taken of that work by many thinking natives.

Onesided as it will certainly appear to most foreign readers to be, it is well worth publishing, to show that the hatred entertained for Christian missionaries in China is not unreasoning though it is founded on reasoning with which we may not agree. It is our aim to be impartial, and we could not therefore refuse to publish this address which, while vigorous enough in argument, is carefully temperate in tone.

THE MACPHERSON CASE.

22nd July.

WHEN we made the first announcement, which seemed to many incredible, of the intended amalgamation of the posts of British Chief Judge and Consul-General, we stated some of the objections which occurred to us at the time. Among them we said: "In the construction of the Land Regulations, whether to the Taotai or the Council, the Consul can take a practical common-sense view, where the Chief Judge would be bound to adhere to a strictly legal interpretation; and we do not always find in practice that the law is the perfection of common sense." We did not, however, expect that we should so soon have an instance that would show so perfectly the truth of our objection. Mr. Mowat, the present occupant of the amalgamated post has given us this instance in his dissentient judgment, published yesterday morning, in the case of *Macpherson v. the Municipal Council*. In the first place, Mr. Mowat seems to have entirely forgotten that he is an amalgamation, that he sits on the bench of the Court of Consuls as Consul-General, not as Chief Judge, and in dealing with the case he has closed his consular eye altogether, and regarded it entirely with his judicial eye. And this judicial eye has had a large beam in it, for as we shall show, Mr. Mowat is not only wrong in the sight of all sensible people in his conclusion, but he is actually astray in his facts.

Mr. Angus Macpherson was a constable in the Shanghai Police Force who overstepped his duties to such an extent that he was brought before the Captain Superintendent, to whom he remarked in a threatening manner that he did not intend to submit to any punishment that might be inflicted on him. His own words given in his evidence were: "I replied that I was not guilty of any crime, and if there was any charge against me I wanted to be tried at the British Court, where I could get justice." Subsequently Macpherson said that he would not submit to any punishment. Captain McEuen brought the matter before the Watch Committee, who decided that Macpherson should be fined \$10, and his promotion should be stopped. Macpherson again said that he would not submit to the punishment, and was dismissed the force. He brought an action against the Municipal Council for wrongful dismissal, which was tried last month before the Court of Consuls,

consisting of the U.S. Consul-General, Mr. J. A. Leonard, the British Acting Consul-General, Mr. R. A. Mowat, and the German Acting Consul-General, Mr. M. von Loehr. The judgment was published in our columns yesterday morning and was in favour of the Municipal Council, Mr. Mowat dissenting.

A more disappointing opinion than that given by Mr. Mowat it would be difficult to conceive. Mr. Mowat allows that Macpherson was guilty of insubordination, for which he might have been fined by the Captain Superintendent or dismissed by the Watch Committee; but he finds that the Captain Superintendent did not fine Macpherson and the Watch Committee did not dismiss him. Any man of common sense would say directly that if the Watch Committee have power to inflict the penalty of dismissal, they must certainly have power to inflict the minor penalty of a fine: but Mr. Mowat stands on the letter, not on the spirit, and says: "In my opinion the Watch Committee had no authority to impose the fine or any fine; and I am further of opinion that Macpherson's mere declaration that he would not submit to a fine which was illegally imposed cannot be reasonably or fairly characterized or construed as 'wilful misconduct and insubordination.'" This is fighting with straws with a vengeance. The Captain Superintendent, says Mr. Mowat, can fine, but the Watch Committee, from whom the Captain Superintendent derives his authority, cannot fine; a point which is Mr. Mowat's own, and was not made by Macpherson's learned counsel. And a point it really is, for it has no parts and no magnitude. The Watch Committee, Mr. Mowat allows, has power to authorise the Captain Superintendent to impose a larger fine than one of \$10, if he should be of opinion that a fine of that amount would be insufficient: but what seems to have entirely upset Mr. Mowat's view is, that the Watch Committee, instead of going first through the form of ordering the Captain Superintendent to fine Macpherson \$10 and stop his promotion, fixed the fine themselves and had their order read over to Macpherson by the Captain Superintendent whose duty it was to carry it out: "P.C. Macpherson is fined \$10 in two monthly instalments," &c., &c. As he refused to accept this punishment, Macpherson was very properly dismissed, and Mr. Leonard and Mr. von Loehr, looking at the matter with the eyes of common sense, "find that the plaintiff was dismissed by the Watch Committee of the Municipal Council, and that such dismissal was not wrongful," and they condemn the plaintiff to pay a total sum of one hundred and sixty-one dollars as costs. Mr. Mowat dissents, making the subtle distinction that the Watch Committee cannot fine directly, though it can fine through the Captain Superintendent; therefore, he argues, the fine was illegal, therefore it was not insubordination on the part of Macpherson

to refuse to submit to it—though this view of the illegality never occurred to Macpherson or to his legal adviser; and though, as we have already remarked, the order for his being fined was to be executed through the Captain Superintendent. *Solvuntur risu tabulae*. We want no better proof than this of the inconvenience of amalgamating the Consular with the Judicial functions.

THE QUEEN'S STATESMANSHIP.

23rd July.

It is a commonplace of writers on the British Constitution that the Queen reigns and does not govern, that she is only the ornamental head of the British government; that while she is the fountain of honour and the fountain of justice, she is a fountain that is turned on and off by the Prime Minister and the Lord Chancellor respectively, and that as those high functionaries owe their positions to a majority of the House of Commons, it is after all in the electorate of the United Kingdom that the government, not only of that Kingdom, but of the British Empire, with all the colonies and dependencies thereto belonging, really resides. The House of Lords, an irresponsible and somewhat fortuitous body, has a kind of control, which is mainly confined to registering the decrees of the House of Commons when the majority of that is Conservative, and to opposing them with the intention of giving way sooner or later, when the majority is Liberal. There is, it is understood, only the ceremonial part of government left for the Queen. It is heresy even to suggest in the House of Commons that the Queen has any liking for, or aversion to, any particular course; she is above the strife of parties. Modern governments want a head of some kind; and Republics, which are no more republican in fact than the United Kingdom is, like an elective and removable President, some giving him a four-years', some a seven-years' term. A hereditary, irremovable President suits us better, and we are satisfied and confident that we could not find a better one than Queen Victoria.

It has, however, long been known that though the Queen does not take any direct part in the executive work of the government, she is of the greatest possible assistance to her Ministers in their deliberations. There is not, nor indeed could there be, any living statesman with the same continuous knowledge of State affairs that the Queen possesses. Through her family connections, too, she is in constant communication with all the Kings and Emperors of Europe, and her position and her acquaintance with the leaders of both parties—her Majesty's Government and her Majesty's Opposition—enable her often to act as a moderator, not only between members of her Cabinet when they disagree, but between the statesmen on the two hands of the Speaker. In fact, if we had not a Queen, we should have to create one, or adopt a new constitution. The

world, from the west of Europe to the east of Asia, is governed much more by old women—using the words literally and without any intention of disrespect—than it imagines.

In the *Life of Archibald Campbell Tait, Archbishop of Canterbury*, recently published by Macmillan, is a most instructive instance of the Queen's statesmanship. It is an incident of the Queen's position, that she does not have to seek popularity with a view to being elected for a second term, and her good work is often done in secret, and therefore a piece of statesmanship like this is not heard of by her people until some twenty-two years after it has occurred, and then only incidentally. It was at the time when Mr. Gladstone came into power with a large majority, pledged to disestablish the Irish Church. There was a general belief that the House of Lords would throw out the bill when it came to them, and the Queen felt it her duty, opposed as she was personally to the disestablishment, to intervene between Mr. Gladstone and the peers, and she made the Archbishop of Canterbury her middleman. These are the most interesting passages from the Queen's first letter on the subject; it is an autograph one, and it shows what an admirable moderator the Queen is:—

"The Queen must write a few lines to the Archbishop of Canterbury on the subject of the Irish Church, which makes her very anxious. . . . The Queen has seen Mr. Gladstone, who shows the most conciliatory disposition. He seems to be really moderate in his views, and anxious, so far as he can properly and consistently do so, to meet the objections of those who would maintain the Irish Church. He at once assured the Queen of his readiness—indeed, his anxiety—to meet the Archbishop. . . . The Archbishop had best now communicate with Mr. Gladstone direct as to when he can see him."

The Archbishop entered into the negotiations suggested by the Queen, but there was still a fear that the peers would be recalcitrant, and the Queen sent another letter to the Archbishop, dated June 4th, 1869, which is too long for quotation in full. It expressed the Queen's anxiety on the subject, her personal dislike of the measure for disestablishment, but her alarm lest it should be rejected by the Peers. She felt sure that if the country were appealed to again, the result would be the same, while a collision between the two Houses of Parliament would only lead to a still harsher measure being introduced. She knew that Mr. Gladstone was ready to make every possible concession now, but if the Opposition did not meet him fairly, there would be another year of agitation the possible consequences of which to the Irish Church she could not see without alarm. The Archbishop proved himself a skilful diplomatist, and a very serious constitutional trouble was averted, but it is to the statesmanship of the Queen and Mr. Gladstone that

the peaceful issue of the conflict is due. When the Queen's life comes to be written—*tarda sit illa dies!*—we shall no doubt learn of many other occasions on which the Empire has received the greatest benefit from her sagacity and knowledge of men and affairs.

It has been suggested that these facts about the Irish Church Bill have been published now with a view to influencing the peers in their consideration of Lord Salisbury's Irish Land Bill: but it is improbable that the peers, little as they may like it, would reject a bill brought in by a Conservative government. The Queen has probably allowed her letters to Archbishop Tait to be published, because his *Life* would be incomplete without them, and because she must see how useful it is that her people should have a glimpse sometimes of the importance of the duties that she so admirably performs.

Reviews.

THE FRENCH MAIL PAPERS.

THE BACCARAT Case is undoubtedly the topic of the week whose papers were brought by the *Melbourne*. We had read so much about it in the very full telegrams that have come to us from American papers, that there is not much new to read. The nominal defendants were not the real ones: the nominal plaintiff and his former intimate friend the Prince of Wales were the two most interested in the summing-up of the Chief Justice and the verdict of the jury. It might have been possible to think that Sir William was innocent but for two things; the signing of the confession, and the remark in a note written months after the scandal occurred, but before it was divulged, "You might have given me the benefit of the doubt." The verdict apparently—as not popular with the crowd in and outside the Court, who were still carried away by the calculated rashness of Sir Edward Clarke's address; but it is supported by the *Times*, the *Standard*, the *Daily Telegraph*, and the *Morning Post*. The *Daily Chronicle*, indeed, finds it impossible to conceive that Sir William could become so suddenly a blackguard, while the *Daily Telegraph*, as becomes such a scientific journal, attributes Sir William's fall to "an aberration of the instinct of honour, as possible and as well-established among social ladies as any failure of the brain." The leader in the *Times* of the 10th of June is a thoroughly well-considered one: it begins with the words:—"After a trial lasting seven days, the great baccarat case ended yesterday in the only way which impartial observers from the outset had believed possible." After describing the advantage, from an emotional point of view, that Sir Edward Clarke had over Sir Charles Russell, it says:—

As everybody has read the case and little else during the whole of the past week, we need not waste time in recapitulating it. The jury may be supposed to have thought the plaintiff guilty of the charge on four distinct grounds; on the evidence of five direct witnesses, on that of the belief of his friends, on that of his having signed the fatal paper, and on that of his subsequent conduct and letters. Twist and turn it how he would, Sir Edward Clarke could not get over this cumulative mass of evidence. The five witnesses might have been mistaken; they might have seen what they expected to see. But how were they to persuade those old friends of the accused, Lord Coventry and General Owen Williams, unless Sir

William Gordon-Cumming's own demeanour had supported the charge? The signing of the paper—how could that be explained? Not, the jury thought, on the plea, so cleverly urged by counsel, that it was done to shield the Prince of Wales from what, after all, would have been but a temporary annoyance. That plea, indeed, is one that it is easier for counsel to urge than for twelve men to believe. Launce, in the play, tells us how he has stood in the pillory for geese his dog has stolen; and Launce's devotion is credible in comparison with that of a man who professes to have murdered his own honour to save a Prince from being spoken of as a card player. Nor could the conduct of the plaintiff in January last, when the story first began to be bruited abroad, be explained on the hypothesis of his innocence. So thought the jury; and, so thinking, they had no choice. It was not their business to take into account questions of good taste, or to consider whether wisdom and nice feeling were conspicuous in the actions of the host's family. These are matters to be decided by public opinion rather than by the jury or the Judge. The Wilsons may urge that in playing a second night with a different table, they were giving their guest a second chance of playing fairly; and that if he had played fairly on the second night, they would have gladly confessed that they had been mistaken about the events of the first. It is now clear that the better course would have been to disavow Mr. Levett advised; and to find some reason for not playing. And, whatever may be thought of the past, there can hardly be two opinions as to the future duty of this family, so far as social events are concerned. We trust that they are malign by the common rumour which announces approaching festivities, and speaks of the election of one of the family, under exalted patronage, into a very "smart" club, where high play is in vogue. With or against their will, the family have been the cause of the social death of a distinguished man. When a man dies physically, those who have to do with him remain in retirement for a time. Those can hardly do less who are indirectly responsible for this far more tragic calamity, the ruin of a fine career.

It winds up with a very serious remonstrance with the Prince of Wales, which is re-echoed by nearly every newspaper that we have seen, the conclusion being:—

We make, as others will make, every allowance for the monotony of a Royal existence. We know that it consists, for an Heir-Apparent, chiefly of a dull round of routine duties, and that the sweets of freedom are unknown to it. We readily admit the assiduity, the tact, and the unflinching good humour with which the Prince performs these duties. Again, we admit that, as a rule, the public has little or no concern with the private life of any one. But, unfortunately a Prince of Wales is an exception to that rule. He cannot put off his responsibilities when he puts off his official dress. He is, next to the Queen, the most visible embodiment of the Monarchical principle; and any personal default of his gives a shock to the principle which in these democratic days is mischievous, even dangerous. Consequently, if the Prince of Wales is known to frequent certain circles, and to eschew others with a greater natural claim upon the notice of Royalty; if he is known to pursue on his private visits a certain round of questionable pleasures, into which other people, perhaps young people, are often drawn against their will from mere complaisance, the serious public—who, after all, are the backbone of England—regret and resent it. Sir William Gordon-Cumming was made to sign a declaration that he "would never touch a card again." We almost wish, for the sake of English society in general, that we could learn that the result of this most unhappy case had been that the Prince of Wales had signed a similar declaration.

It is, perhaps, only fair to give the view taken by the *Daily Chronicle*; there is little argument in it, but it represents a section of public opinion, that section which cannot believe that "a rich and prosperous patrician"—though there is some doubt about Sir William's prosperity at the time—could commit such an infamy:—

Yesterday the baccarat case, which may perhaps have as malign an influence on the

career of the Prince of Wales as the affair of "the Diamond Necklace" had on the fate of Marie Antoinette, came to an end. The jury, to the amazement of all cool critics of the evidence, found a verdict for the defendants. This means that they find that Sir William Gordon Cumming, a chosen and boon companion of the future King of England, cheated his royal friend and patron at cards, when they were both guests at the house of Mrs. Arthur Wilson, wife of the apparently negligible plutocrat who weakly allows his family to convert his house at Tranby Croft into a gambling-hell in order to curry favour with the Prince of Wales. It also means that Sir William Gordon Cumming deliberately cheated his illustrious but impecunious friend by a trick which it must have taken long and toilsome years of practice to acquire; that though for twenty years he had been an habitual card-player, both in the regimental mess of the Guards and in the "best" clubs in London without ever provoking the slightest suspicion of being a cheat, he suddenly plunged into a wild and almost ostentatious orgie of cheating on a particular night at Tranby Croft, when the only person he could injure by his misconduct was the one man in the world on whose patronage and goodwill his social and professional life depended. The verdict also means that a rich and prosperous patrician was guilty of this sudden and fantastic leap into the dark abyss of infamy without being in the least degree tempted to crime by poverty, or even by straitened means. *Nemo repente fuit turpissimus.*

Labouchere devotes over three pages of *Truth* to the defence of Sir William, or rather to throwing doubt on the verdict of the jury, for he says: "Whether Sir William was guilty or not may be a question." The defence amounts to this, that every one concerned in the matter was so "asinine and anserous," that it is difficult to come to a conclusion.

On the Continent the case has, as might be expected, caused a great amount of discussion. In Paris there is no man, Frenchman or foreigner, more popular than the Prince of Wales, but *La Justice* says:—

Whatever may be the issue of the case, it cannot be pleasant for the Heir Apparent of the Crown of England to have been for such a long period the friend of a man who is accused of having cheated at cards. In certain circles a somewhat mixed society is received, and it has happened to more than one perfect gentleman to have for his neighbour at baccarat some one whom he would not notice if he passed him in the street. But the future head of a State should take care how he chooses his friends, and the Prince of Wales, who is already the hero of a certain number of *aventures gaillardes*, would probably have given a respectable number of bank notes in order to avoid the publicity now given to what is called by the telegrams from London, "Le baccara scandale."

At the same time, it would be well if the English put a stop to the exclamation uttered by indignant prudishness when they talk of our modern Babylon. We are no better and no worse than others, and when we get to the bottom of our civilisation and take its cover off, we find in it the same monsters that crawl about in the depths of all large agglomerations of human beings. But it must, in justice, be admitted that we do not wear a mask of ridiculous hypocrisy, but that we are rather inclined to become the trumpeters of our own vices. Our neighbours across the Channel, on the other hand, pretend to be staunch Christians before the Almighty, and to edify the world by the austerity of their morals. Recent occurrences have shown that it would be well to modify such pretensions, and the Tranby Croft affair is of the kind at which *la pud que Albion* may well hang her head.

In military circles on the continent, and particularly in countries where the Prince of Wales is honorary colonel of crack regiments, the greatest surprise is expressed at the revelations in the case. The Emperor William has been terribly scandalised, and the *Times* correspondent telegraphs from Vienna:—

In the first place, it is thought most strange that a Field-Marshal and a General in the British Army should condone an act of cheat-

ing on the part of a Colonel in the Queen's Guards, and should make themselves privy to an arrangement by which this officer was to retain his commission and his membership of various respected clubs. Leaving the Prince of Wales altogether out of the matter, and referring only to General Owen Williams, it must be said that if any Austrian General could have acted as this General has done, he would have found himself embroiled in a deadly quarrel not only with the regiment, but with all the clubs to which the offending officer belonged, and he would have had to throw up his commission to avoid a court-martial. This, however, is not the only point. If the Prince of Wales had indulged his fondness for baccarat in the company of men of about his own age and near to him in rank, no foreign officer would have found anything to say, but that his Royal Highness should have sat down to gamble with youngsters, one of whom was a mere lieutenant in the Army, seems most surprising. According to all the Continental codes of military etiquette, senior officers are bound to discountenance gambling among subalterns, and it is simply unimaginable that a German, Austrian, or French Field-Marshal should sit down to win money from or to lose money to a mere lieutenant, who, if he gambles, must be paying away his father's money or prematurely squandering his inheritance. These are the things which, with others, are being said here, and it is a duty to report them, for the echoes of military opinion will be ringing but too loudly over the whole Continent to-morrow.

There has been much discussion as to who let out the fatal secret. It was obviously to the interest of all concerned to keep it a secret, and perhaps the *World's* solution is the correct one:—

To a dozen different people has been assigned the infamy of having betrayed the secret of the doings at Tranby Croft, and all sorts of motives have been attributed to the vengeance-seeking Judas. I believe it will be found that the story was blurted out, without a *arrière penser*, by one of the *valetaille*, who had heard it talked about, and whose presence at a discussion was as lightly estimated as was that of her *chasseur* by the Empress Catherine at her toilette.

The two following notes from the same paper are a significant commentary on 'smart' society in London now:—

The American colony was *en fête* on Tuesday last, for the Van Arts gave a ball at the empty house in Belgrave Square, and as a consequence the Bachelor's Club was emptied of impecunious masherdom. Where pork-packing and oil-pumping entertain, there shall the "broke" Johnnies be gathered together.

The "dancing cha-ppies" certainly did not show up at Lady Stewart's dance in Pont Street the same night, at which there were absolutely no men at all. The girls stood up in rows two deep, and most of them never danced at all.

Considering that when the riots began on the River there was only one small British man-of-war nearer than Japan, the following answer by Sir James Fergusson in the House of Commons on the 11th of June was, to put it mildly, misleading:—

The Consuls have made no appeal for assistance, but if any had been required they would no doubt have communicated direct with the Consulate-General at Shanghai, and so with the nearest British naval officer. On the occasion of the riot which occurred at Wuhu last month Chinese and other men-of-war were at once despatched from Shanghai to restore order, and accordingly, there can be no reason to doubt that any necessary measures have been taken in the present instance, and that the Consuls are satisfied on the subject.

There is hardly any foreign news in the papers, but we notice, as an interesting item, that the War Ministry in Madrid has given its consent to the construction of a tunnel through the Pyrenees between Spain and France. At last the Pyrenees will exist no longer.

We suggested the other day what a good thing it would be if President Carnot would pay an official visit to London. Apparently he himself might gain some useful knowledge of British politics, which he appears

to want, if it be true that the Paris journal *Le Paix* is the organ of the Elysée, for, according to the correspondent of the *Standard*—

The *Paix* looks forward to the speedy overthrow of Lord Salisbury, and when its friends—as it supposes the Liberals to be—are in office, the *Paix* anticipates an alliance of Italy and Italy with *la grande nation*. In this journal adds, has only to back out of the Triple Alliance. England has but to remove from Egypt, and possibly Cyprus, Malta, and Gibraltar, and then, perhaps, the democratic aspirations of France will not object to an *amitié à trois* between herself, England, and Italy.

It is not at all impossible that Lord Salisbury will be overthrown at the next general election, but this, as we have said before, will not interfere with the continuity of British foreign policy. *La Paix* forgets that it was a Liberal government which undertook and handed the control of Egypt.

The *St. James's* *Journal*—which is distinguished by a charming paper on "The Insanity of Gamblers. By a Schoolboy"—has the following note on the settlement with Portugal: "The last sentence of it suggests to us the question, How about Wusueh?"

The Portuguese Chamber of Peers having ratified Lord Salisbury's draft Treaty, it was to be signed at Lisbon on Thursday. Let us hope that this marks the end of the difficulties to Portugal which have given so much trouble to the English Foreign Office for some years past. Portugal has not got so good an arrangement as was secured to her under the first, and rejected Treaty; but, all things considered, she comes very well out of a difficulty which was chiefly of her own making. Elsewhere, too, we have recorded the gratifying intelligence that Admiral Nicholson and the Governor of Mozambique have amicably settled the question of the navigation of the Pungwe River. Of the details of the settlement nothing is yet known; but we may be sure that a British naval commander with gun-boats behind him has made no surrender of which we need be ashamed.

The *Pall Mall* has, as usual, many interesting pictures, and one or two very clever caricatures. The *Saturday Review* has a very amusing article on "The Language of Apes," beginning: "What do you say to monkeys?" asks some one in Mr. Byron's *Hornet's Nest*. "I never say anything to monkey's; where's the use?" is the reply. There is also a reassuring article on "The Chilian Naval War," one of the actions in which shows—as has been heretofore somewhat ineffectually urged—that it is too soon to declare that all but the most modern ships are necessarily obsolete. It is gratifying to read that the Jamaica exhibition has been successful: "Sir Henry Blake considers it would have been well worth the money had the cost been ten times as much." There is a readable paper in the *Spectator* on "The Art of Conversation," which concludes with this:—"Truly, conversation as a fine art is well-nigh dead,—from sheer laziness and indifference on the part of the world at large; for it is certain that there hardly lives a man who has not something worth saying, if he would only take the trouble to say it." If the writer had thought a little more, he would have realised that it is the decay of listeners, not of talkers, that has killed conversation.

THE ENGLISH MAIL PAPERS.

With the thermometer away up in the nineties, the most conscientious person is far more inclined to read the papers brought by the *Mail* than to write about them. They have not done with the Baccara scandal by any means. *Truth* continues to stand up for Sir William Gordon-Cumming, and declares that the evidence given at the trial was not enough to hang a dog on; but it is generally conceded that if Sir William was innocent, his conduct after-

the affair was throughout that of a man who knew that he was guilty. It is beginning to be realised that public opinion, as mirrored in the Press, has been a little too hard on the Prince of Wales, whose graceful apology made through Mr. Stanhope in the House of Commons, has been received as it deserved. Mr. Stanhope said:—

Any hon. member who examines the regulation in question will, I think, see that the chief person who has broken it is Sir William Gordon-Cumming, who failed to submit his case to his commanding officer according to the regulation. Any offence committed by any other officer can only have consisted in advising or in pressing him to take any other course than that laid down by the regulation. Of the three officers who are concerned, one, General Owen Williams, has retired from the Army, and, therefore, is not subject to the Queen's regulations. The other officers are undoubtedly subject to them. The regulation in question, No. 41, has never been specially brought to the attention of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, but now that his attention has been called to it, and on looking back on all the circumstances of the case, his Royal Highness has authorised me to say that he now sees that an error of judgment was committed in not requiring Sir William Gordon-Cumming at once to report his case to his commanding officer. (Hear, hear.) In this view of the case I certainly concur; but I should like to add the expression of my own personal opinion that if any one of us had unfortunately and suddenly heard that a close friend of our own—who, moreover, had gained distinction by his services to his country—had been accused of dishonourable conduct, we should certainly have hesitated before adopting any course which would bring immediate and irretrievable ruin upon his whole future life. (Cheers.) Mr. Berkeley Levett, who is in the same position, has addressed a letter to his superior officer, expressing in very proper terms his great regret at not having acted in strict accordance with the regulation. It is not proposed to take any further action in the matter. (Cheers.)

The *London and China Express* has a very sensible extract on the subject, which is worth reproducing:—

A Radical says:—What everybody in Society says, and what—since the verdict—is pretty clear inference, is this:—When the secret leaked out six months ago Sir W. Gordon-Cumming recognised his last desperate chance, and played, to give him his due, a strong hand. Two other gamblers whose social position was at least equal to Sir William's have gone during the last twenty years "to the woods," and they stood not on the order of their going. Not so Sir William; the Prince had been present; the contemplation of the events of last week ought to be sufficient to "square" the Prince, and the Prince could, or at least might "square" the Wilsons; the only other eye witness, a brother officer, could be dealt with personally; the charges, therefore, might be withdrawn and the fatal paper destroyed. Said Sir William to Mr. Levett, "You can say that you were mistaken. As for the action of my solicitor, that need not go on." But the Prince remained firm, and would not, to evade the mouthings of contemporaries, place his host and hostess in a false position. The unpleasantness for the Prince increased when it was announced that a well-known counsel from the Old Bailey bar had been retained. Rumour added the names of various ladies who were to be examined in court, and beckled as to whether they had been told the secret by the Prince or by any other of the signatories. It was to be "made hot for Royalty": that was the idea. It was a game of "brag"—of brag on a hand which was by no means a weak one: and it was played relentlessly up to the very last moment.

It is curious that the duty of the guest to the host should be forgotten, and that the right of a guest to cheat at his host's card-table should be thus regarded as "sacred." It was not always so, however. A few years ago a public man misbehaved himself in a friend's house. The friend kicked him out. And there was no outcry then that we can remember against the "violation" of the "sacredness of a guest."

The *Economist* has one of its usual sober articles on the case, in which it gently condemns the Prince of Wales, praises Mr. B. Levett, "who gave his hosts sensible advice, who treated Sir William Gordon-Cumming as an erring friend, and who gave his evidence without either malice or 'cheek,' stating gravely and reluctantly exactly the truth as it appeared to him." The *Economist* thinks Lord Coventry and General Williams should have advised Sir William, if innocent, to demand inquiry at the hands of the Duke of Cambridge, while the Wilsons made a mistake when "they smashed a guest when they should have silently removed him. . . . The abuse levelled at them as parvenus is nonsense, unless we are to revert to birth as the only passport to good Society; but they misunderstood their duties, and gave a fair handle to those who say that the heir of a monarchy of a thousand years should take more pains to find friends and intimates among the great, who may not be so subservient, but who will not be so flustered in presence of a social difficulty." Considering the whole circumstances, this seems a little unfair to the Wilsons, who did the very best they could do to avoid a scandal, and who would have succeeded completely, if Sir William had not cheated again the second night. As regards the trial, the *Economist* considers that it was ideally fair and satisfactory, "in the presence of an audience two-thirds of whom were so prejudiced in his (Sir William's) favour that on the verdict being returned they hissed the judge and jury."

The *Saturday Review* has a strong article on the case, from which we take the following:—

There is little doubt that the jury came to the substantially just conclusion; and the conduct of the case was, in the main, excellent. If Sir Edward Clarke indulged in claptrap in his closing speech, his opening one was a model of precision and correctness as well as being at least as able as the final tirade for which he has been sufficiently punished by the loss of his voice and the applause of the Reverend Hugh Price Hughes. One of the junior counsel, indeed, descended to lamentable vulgarity; but he was properly rebuked by the Lord Chief Justice, whose conduct of the case, on the whole, was highly creditable to him. The witnesses almost without exception gave their evidence with propriety, and Sir Charles Russell certainly cannot be accused of bearing too hardly on the plaintiff.

Of that unfortunate person himself we shall say as little as possible, the social suicide which he has committed being too ghastly a subject for any one to care to discuss it much. Marriage is honourable in all, but it will not cover cheating at cards, which, as the Lord Chief Justice has reminded men, is a statutable offence. Amid the ocean of silly cant which has been poured forth on the occasion by smugs and prigs, certain attempts to minimise this crime have been neither the least canting nor the least silly. It is with perfect reason and justice that the offence is regarded as one of the heaviest that a man can commit. For it answers in the social scale to the class of offences which used to include petty treason, murder and robbery under trust, and so forth, in the legal. Life might or might not be tolerable without its amusements; it is certain that its amusements would be intolerable if every one had to be perpetually on his guard against his neighbour. Besides, the mere fact that by unwritten law this is established as the thing that a man may not do is the justification of the importunate attached to it. It would be easy to accumulate reasons for the horror with which it is regarded, not the weakest of which is, that it has no earthly temptation to a sane man, except a filthy greed of filthy lucre. But it would be quite unnecessary to do so.

Some very hard things have been said of Lord Coventry and General Owen Williams, as well as by implication or explicitly of the Prince of Wales for pursuing the course which they actually pursued. In the score of wisdom something may perhaps be said against them; for such a secret is certain to be no secret long, and a scandal which escapes burking in its cradle is always a far more

pestilent and dangerous thing than if the burking had not been attempted. But on the score of propriety we find it very hard to find much fault with their conduct. The expedient they adopted is not a new one. It is familiar to every one who has had much acquaintance with the subject, and the breach of military etiquette or social duty implied in it is mainly, if not merely, technical. Of unfairness to the plaintiff on their part we can see nothing. He signed at his own risk; they were not going to accuse him if he did not sign; they had no control over those who would have accused him. Moreover, it has been far too much forgotten that the plaintiff, if innocent, had a remedy in his own hands, even after signing under the pressure and in the haste of which he complained. He was not bound to silence. He could have, and in strictness ought to have, gone to his commanding officer, or straight to the Commander-in-Chief, and have said, "Sir, I am afraid I have made a fearful mistake; but I am innocent, and I put myself in your hands." There are some people with whom his failure to do this has weighed much more than the rather scrappy testimony of the defendants, the important, though contested, fact of a subaltern in the Guards wallowing on his couch in agony at the thought of a live baronet and lieutenant-colonel cheating, the heroic epistle of Mr. Lyckett Green to his mother-in-law, and all the rest of the incidents which mark the sojourn in that singular establishment, where the master of the house is, apparently, the last person who is informed of anything, consulted as to anything, or allowed any voice in the selection of his guests or the provision of amusements for them.

The *Saturday* of course defends the Prince of Wales from the "malignant and coarse attacks" that have been made on him, pointing out that where the stakes are not excessive, there is nothing seriously wrong in playing cards. The conclusion is:

But whether the Prince was wise to go, playing and to play baccarat, to the place where he actually played it, and whether, a scandal having arisen, he was wise even in the joint interest of himself and the person incriminated to be a party to any hushing of it up, are different questions. For the rest, Lieutenant Tappleton, of the 97th (who also was himself a military man), shall spare us any further comment and sum up the whole matter. "Sorry," said that officer to Mr. Pickwick, after the great detection of Mr. Jingle, "to have placed you in this disagreeable situation. Allow me to suggest that the best way of avoiding a recurrence of such scenes in future will be to be more select in the choice of your companions."

There is an amusing article in the same paper on the "Painful Surprise" that it has caused to the French that the Czar should have decided against them in a dispute with the Dutch as to frontiers and rights in Guiana, in which they asked him to be arbitrator. According to the great de Blowitz, the French newspapers have come to the conclusion that "the monarch on whom they counted to restore to France certain lost and longed-for territories had taken a strange way of beginning the duties which they had entrusted to him." This, it must be remembered, is de Blowitz's conclusion.

The *Spectator*, in an article on "London," notes that the figures of the recent census are still calculated to strike a kind of dismay, although London is not growing as it did. The "true London, Greater London, within which nothing grows but grass and deciduous trees and a few flowers, which could not of its own fertility feed its people for six hours, contains 5,656,000 people, a population far more numerous than that of Ireland, Sweden, Portugal, Holland, Belgium, Greece, Roumania, the Canadian Dominion, or the whole of Australasia. The *Spectator* doubts, however, if the dismay is justified. London is very healthy, and very free from crime, and Londoners are unusually quick-brained, decisive, enterprising, energetic, and plucky. The article concludes:—

Any experienced officer will tell you that the Londoners make admirable soldiers; and they have a special quality of kindness shown every day in the streets, which is not found in the population of any other city. We question, therefore, on the whole, whether the Englishman turned into the Londoner does deteriorate; whether the vastness of London is productive of much evil; and whether London, which in politics is usually Conservative, and always Imperialist, will be found hereafter productive of much danger to the Empire. It concentrates in itself, no doubt, too much of the life of the Kingdom, to the injury of other great cities; but still, that concentration is due, not to any conscious effort, but to the facilities it offers for doing anything, good as well as evil. The heart should expand with the body and London has expanded faster than the British Empire. Both will perish when their work is done; but we see no reason to believe that their relation to each other, which has lasted three hundred years, is drawing to an end, or that London suffers from that "fatty degeneracy" by which inferior doctors account for any death which they cannot quite explain.

The same paper has an interesting article discussing why a majority of people hoped that Sir W. Gordon-Cumming would have got off, even when they saw that the justice of the jury's decision could not be doubted. The *Graphic* is distinguished by a good two-page picture of the fight between the *Bianco Encalada* and the *Balmacedist* ships, but though it professes to be drawn by an eye-witness, the two torpedo-cruisers have their full complement of masts and funnels, while the *Encalada* is sinking; and while the account says that the torpedo which sunk her struck the *Encalada* on the starboard side, in the sketch the hole is on the port side. The *Illustrated* sends us a summer number, illustrated by that first of living English draughtsmen, R. Caton Woodville, and accompanied by a very pretty chromo-lithograph of a girl some eight feet high. The *Pall Mall* is very well illustrated, as usual, the best picture being an admirable reproduction of "The Top," by Jan van Beers. No one who sees the portraits of Mrs. Grimwood would dream that such a potentiality of heroism lay beneath those pretty, girlish, features. She is hardly twenty-two now. In the Manipur debate in the House of Commons Sir J. Gorst, Parliamentary Under-Secretary for India, caused a great deal of amusement by saying that governments "have always discouraged independent and original talent, and have always promoted mediocrity."

Outports.

CHEFOO.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

A murder of an unusually shocking nature was perpetrated on the 13th instant, the scene of the tragedy being the highway that leads through the pass between the lofty range of hills that skirt the southern background of Chefoo. It appears that the wife of a cargo-coolie, who finds employment on the Customs jetty, had occasion a few days since to send in to her husband some clean clothes and one hundred cash. She commissioned her son to perform the errand, and the boy, who was little more than a child, set out upon the journey from his native village wholly unsuspecting of the terrible fate that awaited him. The boy had not gone far when he was overtaken by his uncle, who, barring his progress, demanded from him the hundred cash. Evidently the poor lad must have refused to deliver up the money, for the enraged man seizing a large stone rushed upon his unfortunate nephew, and dealing him several violent blows upon the head stretched him lifeless on the highway. Possessing himself of the coveted hundred

cash the wretched murderer absconded. He could not have travelled any distance, however, for he was arrested close to Chefoo the day before yesterday and at once sent off under escort to the Ninghai magistrate for trial.

The Rev. L. O. Warner, of the Church of England Mission, returned to Corea yesterday, after a stay here of some three weeks, during which time he officiated in the place of the Rev. Miles Greenwood, who was absent. Though Mr. Warner sojourned for but a brief while in our midst, the recollection of his earnest eloquence and the force and vigour of his denunciations, will remain bright and verdant with those members of the community who mortified their rebellious spirits by going to hear his clever discourses. Verily he was a second Daniel come to judgment! The soul-stirring energy and rhetorical brilliancy of his sermons attracted large congregations—as congregations go in out-ports, where the backsliding male especially is woefully un-orthodox in his observance of the Sabbath day. The odour of sanctity is still strong in the land, but unless we have another such visitation shortly, I fear that ere many days have sped we shall be as much in need of regeneration as we were three weeks ago, before the advent of Mr. Warner, who, though he spared us not, has gained many warm and sincere admirers in Chefoo.

17th July.

CHINKIANG.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Last Thursday we had another of the Tut'ienhui processions. It was brought out this time, I am told, at the expense of the officials as a thank-offering for the abundant rain of the week before. But the procession this time proved a very tame affair, possibly either because of the shortness of the notice or the business of the season, or because even among the Chinese, fewer persons are found to give thanks for blessings received than to pray for the same.

The officials have at last, at the urgent request of our consuls, posted the Emperor's proclamation in regard to the riots. It seems to be having a good effect on the people. They dare not say of this as they did of the officials', that it was issued because of foreign money. Some robberies were committed the first part of this month in the Tant'u neighbourhood. A few days ago the runners thought they had discovered the robbers on a boat near Tant'u. In conjunction with several guard boats, an attack was made on the suspicious boat and fourteen arrests were made. As some foreign muskets, good clothing, etc. were found on the boat, they felt very sure of their having the right men, and they returned in triumph with them to Chinkiang. But to their chagrin on examination the men proved to be an innocent (?) party of Hunan soldiers returning home.

Locusts are said to be ravaging the country north of the river, and yesterday several large swarms were seen passing over the city going southward.

We are having hot oppressive weather. 22nd July.

CHUNGKING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Things are rather quiet here at present. We seem in serious danger of losing our reputation as a riot port. Not that we should regret it very much, however. The disturbances down the river are of course pretty generally known by the people here and it would be strange if there were not some who should wish to emulate their brethren there; but up to this time there

has been nothing beyond a somewhat noticeable increase in insulting talk. No placards have been posted and the officials keep such an active watch that an offender would be likely to be caught in the attempt. The Kulao Hui is said not to be numerous here, but quite numerous in the capital of the province. The Taotai has shown himself so far a capable and worthy official. He is only filling a vacancy till the regular appointee shall arrive, but naturally desires to make a creditable record. It is reported that one named Li, said to have been a former minister to Japan, has been appointed, but is not expected to arrive under several months.

Your readers will already have learned that our worthy Customs officials are no longer compelled to sit and suck their thumbs waiting for something to turn up. It is now nearly three weeks since the first boat passed the foreign Customs out ward bound.

As soon as a break was made several more quickly followed. The quantity of goods exported is not great, but some articles like musk and white wax are of considerable value. Many will be curious to hear how the deadlock between the Taotai and the merchants was broken. Neither side admits having yielded, but the result may probably be called a compromise, though we do not fully know the actual state of the case. On the one hand the Taotai appears not to have lost face, and on the other the merchants claim the case is to have another hearing when British influence can be brought to bear from Peking. Probably most will agree that this hope, in view of the eminently deliberate action of Her Majesty's Representative in Peking, is likely to prove a delusion and a snare.

We should not omit to mention a rising at Wanhsien, a city about half way between here and Ichang, between two and three weeks ago. It seemed not to be directed against the missionaries there, but against the authorities. The natives call it an insurrection against the government and attribute it to the Kulao Hui.

The rioters began by cutting down the telegraph poles, thinking to cut off wire connection. But it chanced that they cut the poles below the city and the magistrate was able to telegraph to Chungking and had soldiers down in three days. Before their arrival, however, the disturbance had been quelled. Several leaders have been arrested and beheaded. The rioters seem to have made their plans poorly and to have been met by commendable activity on the part of the officials.

Thinking some might be interested in some notes of the temperature in Chungking I send some results obtained from a self-registering thermometer during the last two years. From July 1st, 1889, to June 30th, 1890, the highest record was 104 degrees and the lowest 38 degrees above zero. From July 1st, 1890, to June 30th, 1891, the highest point was 102 and the lowest 35. The record for each month is:—

	Av. tem.		Av. tem.
July.....1889	83.75	July.....1890	84.20
August .. ,	81.75	August .. ,	84.40
September .. ,	71.69	September .. ,	72.72
October .. ,	65.72	October .. ,	67.81
November .. ,	57.62	November .. ,	59.93
December .. ,	49.52	December .. ,	52.55
January .. 1890	48.60	January .. 1891	49.63
February .. ,	52.66	February .. ,	50.43
March .. ,	52.76	March .. ,	56.68
April .. ,	69.55	April .. ,	66.50
May .. ,	74.71	May .. ,	73.07
June .. ,	75.72	June .. ,	79.17

The average of the first year recorded was 65.34, and of the second 66.42. It will be seen that June this year has been unusually hot. This is accounted for by the fact that the rain has been less than usual over part of the province. The dryness seems to prevail chiefly in the eastern part, some

rice not having been set out and some partially ruined. The price has taken quite a speculative rise in consequence.
6th July.

FOOCHOW NOTES.

(From the Foochow Echo of 18th July.)

There has been a great diminution of the late prevailing sickness amongst the natives in the neighbourhood, attributable in the native mind to the heavy rains having been rather too much for the evil spirits who caused the sickness and driving them away. The real reason is, that their dirty streets have been thoroughly cleansed by the late rains and as a result the air in their houses has been purified.

It is gratifying to know that although the rice crops have suffered so severely from the late floods, the price of the grain, so far from rising, is daily becoming cheaper. The importations of late have been considerable, and still further supplies are daily expected. So the poorer classes are happy. A chair coolie, or any other labouring man, grumbles terribly if his daily consumption of rice costs him more than 30 to 40 cash.

Foochow has again had the good fortune to win the first prize in the Manila lottery, making the fifth occasion in the short space of ten years on which this valuable prize has fallen to lucky ticket holders at this port. There is quite a little history attached to this winning ticket, number 2316. There was first the scolding of the purchaser of it in Hongkong for bringing up so small a number, a stupid fellow who ought to have known better, so he was told. Then there was the getting rid of it, which was no easy matter. It was sent back over and over again to the owner as worthless, while eventually it was disposed of in halves, and only then, so we hear, to make up certain interests at the last moment because no other tickets could be found.

We are informed on good authority that the Magistrates of Kien-yang, Aou-ning and Nan-ya-kow districts have respectively petitioned the High Authorities for advice how to act under the following circumstances. In the districts under their jurisdiction, several natives have appeared, to rent houses, and after the leases were completed foreigners came to occupy the said houses, and intended to convert them into chapels. To this the people in the several localities strongly objected and riots were feared, such as took place on the Yangtze. The magistrates wisely ask for advice in anticipation.

NEUCHWANG.

On the 15th and 16th instant cricket matches were played between Neuchwang and the British shipping in port, and although the mariners are proverbially more versed in boxing the compass than in handling the willow, they were too many for the Neuchwangites. The weather was fine on both days, though on the second there were indications of a change, which fortunately did not take place. All Neuchwang and his wife was there and refreshments were supplied.

The following are the scores of the matches:—

First Day.

BRITISH SHIPPING.

Campbell, run out	7
Tilburn, b Dowley	1
Barr, c Campbell, b Dowley	35
Capt. Morgan, b Campbell	0
Capt. Sloss, c Schapens, b Campbell	2
Halley, run out	3
Potter, b Clark	1
Johnson, b Dowley	1
Welsh, not out	3
White, c Campbell, b Dowley	1
Capt. Finlayson, b Dowley	1
Extras	7
Total	62

NEUCHWANG.

Campbell, c Welsh, b Barr	4
Moreland, b Barr	5
Clark, not out	32
Schapens, c Halley, b Campbell	0
Armour, b Barr	2
Lister, c Campbell, b Welsh	3
Vaness, do.	1
Bandinel, c Halley, b Campbell	1
Tamberg, run out	0
Farmer, b Campbell	1
Dowley, b Barr	0
Extras	12
Total	61

Second Day.

SHIPPING.

Capt. Finlayson, run out	3
Capt. Morgan, b Dowley	0
Johnson, c Dowley, b Moreland	2
Barr, b Dowley	0
Halley, b Montgomery	15
Campbell, do.	27
Tilburn, not out	4
Cameron, b Montgomery	0
Welsh, c Campbell, b Dowley	3
Capt. Wilde, b Montgomery	1
Newcome, do.	0
Extras	12
Total	67

NEUCHWANG.

1st Innings.	2nd Innings.
Montgomery, c Wilde, ...	b Campbell
b Campbell	Do.
Clark, b Barr	0
Moreland, c Campbell, ...	Do.
b Barr	0
Campbell, c Halley, b	b Barr
Barr	16
Dowley, c Cameron, b	c & b Campbell 0
Campbell	0
Tamberg, c Halley, b	run out
Campbell	5
Lister, c Finlayson, b	c Wilde, b
Barr	Campbell
Farmer, not out	b Campbell
Armour, b Campbell	not out
Schapens, b Campbell	b Barr
Bandinel, b Barr	0
Extras	8
Total	22
Total	42

TIENTSIN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

The storming of the Bastille and what was involved therein, were brought to mind yesterday in the observance of the day by our friends of the French Republic. Most of the members of the foreign community visited the Consulate in the evening to express their good wishes for the prosperity of the State, to listen to music discoursed by the band, to enjoy a promenade in the illuminated gardens, and to witness one of the finest displays of fireworks that has ever been given at Tientsin. The bund in front of the Consulate and the grounds were well lighted with a great number of paper lanterns in different colours, while as one looked into the grounds from the front gate, the grass and flowers presented the appearance of containing innumerable glow-worms, produced by placing little oil lamps all about upon the ground. In addition to the ordinary fireworks, such as fountains, rockets, bombs exploding in mid-air with beautiful effect, there were successively suspended in front of the entrance several of those complicated pyrotechnics which in their combustion display a variety of beautiful designs. At one time the letters "R.F." came out distinctly in pale blue, with suitable setting. A variety of other figures, including Chinese characters, were shown with equal clearness.

There was a very large crowd of Chinese on the bund, with the "packing" that always attends such masses of people, but there was no disorder whatever. As soon as the display was over, they dispersed as

quietly as they had come, and it would be difficult to say whence or whither.

For some days we have had very hot, oppressive weather, with humid atmosphere. There has evidently been a good deal of rain all around us, but not much has fallen at this place. From Kalgan the report comes that no rain had fallen up to the beginning of this month, and that it had been so dry that no planting of autumn crops had yet taken place. Probably this is not true of the greater part of the province. Rain has fallen over most of the plain. There has been a slight rise in the river. There is slight apprehension of a flood, or even of very high water this year. Steamers come up to the bund as in past years. Every thing is perfectly quiet, and the relations between the Chinese and foreigners appear to be satisfactory.

15th July.

WUCHANG.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

The Viceroy's educational schemes have all been advanced a stage. There are three separate departments widely differing—Chinese, semi-Chinese, and foreign. The College of the Two Lakes (Hupsh and Hunan) is rapidly assuming an air of completion, and with its circuit of some three-quarters of a mile, its numerous students' quarters and its fine lecture hall, is quite a feature of the southern half of the city. The entrance examination was held a month or so ago, the subjects being the ordinary branches of classical learning including mathematics. In the latter branch some twenty foundation scholarships of six taels a month and rooms, and five and twenty non-resident exhibitions of three taels a month were awarded. A supplementary examination is being held in a few days and the regular college course is to commence next month. It is understood that the new College will follow the ordinary rules and that its Professors are to be an examining, not a teaching, body. Mathematics is assigned to the well known Mr. Hwa, of Shanghai.

The Survey Office has hitherto only made preparations for what it intends to do after the hot weather. A corps of twenty students has been selected who are to be trained in surveying and measuring methods and in finding longitude and latitude. In the present state of China it is obvious that these methods will necessarily be mere rules of thumb, but under the able superintendency of Mr. Seu, a thoroughly competent native mathematician, we may hope that some of these men will be awakened into real interest. The survey of the Province probably commences in September.

The most noteworthy development, however, is the opening of the school of mines. The authorities have at last seen their way to utilising the high technical accomplishments of their foreign staff in training a body of young men in chemical analysis. The fire-brick furnace chimney has for nearly a year been a prominent feature of the neighbourhood near the parade-ground. Conservatives who hear the daily rattle of the foreign artillery and the foreign rifles in practice there, and then see this province reeking with the gases of iron, manganese, coppers, and coals torn from the bowels of the outraged Chinese earth, may well have groaned with the conviction that their Celestial land has gone impiously mad with the outlandish fashions of countries beyond the four seas. Their groans, however, are stifled when they find a new opening for their sons in life. At the beginning of this month a start was made with twenty-two students who have residence, lecture hall, and a roomy—if architecturally unambitious—laboratory with tables and drawers. The teaching staff is composed of Professor H. H. Robinson, M.A., F. C. S., of Magdalen

College, Oxford, and Mr. F. B. Parkinson, Assoc. Royal School of Mines. The former of these gentlemen came out originally to the contemplated Imperial College at Canton, a scheme which on the removal of H.E. Chang Chih-tung was projected in vague outline on to the plane of this province and is now only taking definite shape. The school is fitted out with a good set of materials and instruments, though for a smaller number of pupils than those now entered. The Viceroy has thus secured the most thorough practical and theoretical instruction and we congratulate the city and province on this new agency for the destruction of *fungshui* and the development of its mineral wealth. Of course the scheme is only on its trial; all pupils enter on a month's probation, and the difficulty will be to find those who are competent to receive the necessarily technical and English lectures. A sufficient knowledge of English is not abundant in this inland province. It is to be hoped that by some means similar to those of the Technical Schools at Tientsin a first course in English and Arithmetic can be secured, so that a thorough chemical course of real value may be taken by students who can appreciate it and prove the efficient assayers of the future.

The initial works for the Ta Ye railway are being pushed on. The road has been surveyed, the station at the Iron Mine end and the embankment are being rapidly constructed. It is rumoured that foreign wheelbarrows are more appreciated by the country folk for private use than for government public works, and that the stakes for marking the road prove too useful to be allowed to remain *in situ*; but these are trifling misadventures which might be expected, and their humour relieves the monotony of country life in summer. The rails are on their way out, and it is hoped that the sixty *li* to near Huangsikang will be complete and ready for use in less than twelve months. The iron ore for whose transport the railway is being erected is known to be exceedingly rich.

16th July.

Peking Gazette.

ABSTRACT OF PEKING GAZETTE.

(Specially translated for the North-China Herald.)

23rd June.

DEATH OF P'U YING.

We learn with regret the death of P'u Ying, Mongol Deputy Lieutenant-General of the Bordered White Banner, reported to us by Ting An. At the time of his death deceased was in charge of the organisation of the trainband system of the three Manchurian provinces and displayed a thorough grasp of military matters.

We hereby direct that the usual honours conferred on an officer of his standing for merit in the field be accorded to him in recognition of his services.

APPOINTMENT.

Ming Hin is appointed to the post vacated by the death of the above officer.

No documents of interest.

24th June.

IMPERIAL DECREE.

The Board of Civil Office has handed in a memorial with reference to rewards conferred on officers who may have previously been guilty of some offence. In reply We have to point out that the power to give or withhold [honours] has ever rested with the Throne. Of late years in all cases where on account of Acts of Grace or because of subscriptions they may have made, officers have been recommended for rewards, We

have always either issued a special decree sanctioning the reward asked for or have handed the matter over to the Board for consideration. In some cases We have by special decree restored officers to their former rank, in others We have degraded them one or two steps prior to allowing them to again enter the public service. The degree of severity is entirely for Us to decide and when We issue special decrees of this nature how can the Board be allowed to consider as to whether it shall pass or reject them. For the future whenever the High Provincial Authorities present cases of this kind asking for rewards to be bestowed on officials, the Board will naturally consider according to the regulations all cases which We may refer to them for consideration, but as regards such cases which We may approve of by special decree the Board will proceed to carry out Our instructions; it must not quote its own regulations and ask Us to alter our decision.

No documents of interest.

25th June.

REMITTANCES FROM FUKIEN.

Out of the annual sum which the Fukien province is required to furnish, some Tls. 30,000 have been already remitted and the Governor-General now reports the departure for the capital of a deputy with drafts for the following amounts:

Tea Duty payable to the Imperial Tls.	
Household	15,000
Tea Duty payable to the Board of Revenue	10,000
Contribution towards Peking Revenue	10,000
Contribution towards increase in Peking salaries	20,000
Tls.	55,000

APPEAL TO THE EMPEROR IN PERSON.

The Governor of Honan reports the rehearing of a case which had been presented to the Emperor in person and which the Board had referred for trial to the authorities of the province to which the plaintiff belonged. The Plaintiff Li Feng-hsien is a native of Yenchenghsien, in which district his father Li Chien-pang was the proprietor of a small shop. On the 3rd of November, 1885, about midnight this shop was broken into and several things carried off. The father who made an attempt to arrest the thieves stumbled in the dark over the threshold of the door, wounded his forehead and broke one of his fingers. The next day Li Feng-hsien on hearing of the theft lodged a charge of burglary with violence against some persons unknown hoping thereby to ensure the immediate arrest of the offenders. The Magistrate on enquiring into the matter found that the total value of the stolen property only amounted to Tls. 15, and issued warrants for the arrest of the thieves. These however remained undiscovered and no action could be taken. Two years ago Li Feng-hsien himself opened a small shop in Loho street which was on two occasions broken into and some bales of cloth removed. A man named Hung Sui-chien was arrested as being mixed up with this affair and on examination confessed that he and an accomplice named Lü Tai-an had on a certain date robbed Li's shop, he receiving as his share two pieces of cloth, a fan and a pipe. The cloth and the fan he sold to a stranger and the pipe to a friend of his named Lü Chiang. On interrogating the latter he admitted having purchased the article in question, but professed ignorance of the fact that it was stolen property, and was accordingly released on bail. Hung Sui-chien was remanded until Lü Tai-an should be arrested when they could be confronted. This mode of procedure did not please Li Feng-hsien who, resenting the delay, made out an accusation against the magistrate's police charging them with conniving at theft, and presented it at the *yamen* of the Provincial Judge who referred the case to

the lower Courts. Li Feng-hsien again disappointed, next conceived the idea of making an appeal to the Emperor in person, but as he realised how trivial the nature of the charge was, he added a charge against the police of harbouring criminals.

This together with other trifling additions he presented to His Majesty at the roadside for which offence he was forthwith arrested and sent back to his native province for trial.

The case has now been reheard and the following decisions arrived at. Of the minor offence of inaccuracy in Li's charge no notice need be taken, but in that he ventured to break through his Majesty's bodyguard and present a petition he ought to be sentenced to one hundred blows and banishment to the nearer frontier. As his parents however are advanced in years and he is an only son it is requested that he be only beaten and exposed in the cangue so that he may be able to support his parents.

The police for their carelessness in not sooner effecting the arrest of the thieves, with the result that all this trouble has arisen, are sentenced to 80 blows.—Let the Board of Punishments consider and report.

26th June.

DEATH BY DROWNING.

Chang Yao reports the death by drowning of K'ung Chao-t'sai an expectant child-hsien together with some others, which took place on the 22nd of April under the following circumstances. On the day in question owing to a strong wind the waves were seriously undermining the bank of the Yellow River at Yangchuang in the Kanch'ing district. K'ung with a military *chiñjen* named Ma, recognising the danger, at once set to work to strengthen the embankment. The wind however increased in violence and stones and dust filled the air to such an extent that it was impossible to see, when all of a sudden a portion of the embankment gave way and K'ung and Ma, along with thirteen soldiers who were assisting them, were precipitated into the raging current and drowned. Their bodies were afterwards recovered and handsomely interred.

K'ung was a Kiangsu *chünshih* detached for service as expectant magistrate in Shantung where he distinguished himself so greatly in connection with river-work that memorialist was just on the point of recommending his promotion to the rank of sub-prefect. The circumstances under which he and his comrades met their death while engaged on work for the public service are extremely distressing and memorialist would ask that the Board be directed to award some distinction in recognition of their great merit.

In a postscript memorial he goes on to state that the widow of the aforesaid K'ung on hearing of her husband's death refused all nourishment for several days and then took poison not wishing to outlive the deceased. Such great virtue is assuredly deserving of the highest praise and it is requested that a flag with an honorary inscription be made out in her honour.—Request granted.

27th June.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TOWARDS FAMINE RELIEF.

The Viceroy at Canton submits a list of officers for whom he solicits the bestowal of rewards on account of the contributions they made for the relief of the distress which recently prevailed in the North. Contributions of Tls. 1,000 each, or its equivalent in wadded clothing were received from the following—Su Ming-chang, an expectant Secretary in a Board, his brother Su Ming-shên who holds a similar position, and Lo-fên, the son of Lo Tun-hsien, formerly President of a Metropolitan Board. In each case permission has been granted to erect a memorial arch bearing the inscription "They delighted in charity and loved

to do good" to the parents of the donors whose promptings were the immediate cause of the generosity.

28th June.

RECOMMENDATION IN FAVOUR OF A TAO-TAI.

Wu Chung-hsiang, an officer of the second grade and expectant Tao-tai on the Canton establishment, receives a very laudatory notice from the Viceroy Li Han-chang. Starting his career as a provincial graduate, he served for many years in the Arsenal at Foochow and subsequently took part in the subjugation of the savages, in Formosa. Thence he was transferred to the Naval College at Tientsin where he filled the office of Superintendent of Naval Instruction. He has on different occasions been favourably recommended to the Throne by Li Hung-chang, Shên Pao-chên, and Wu Ta-ch'êng. Four years ago he was transferred to Canton as Superintendent of the Military and Naval School there and by his devotion to Western learning has succeeded in training a large number of proficient students. The memorialist considers him to be a man of vast capacity and experience who is well fitted to fill a difficult post and he trusts that he may be allowed to remain at Canton.—*Rescript. Noted.*

REMITTANCES FROM CUSTOMS DUTIES AT CANTON.

The High Authorities at Canton report the transmission of the first instalment of the various contributions which the Canton Customs have been directed to forward to Peking during the present year. The items of the assessment, as fixed by the Board of Revenue, are as follows:—Tls. 100,000 from the Customs revenue for the Peking subsidy, and Tls. 60,000 as an additional contribution for the same purpose; Tls. 440,000 from the six-tenths of the Foreign Customs receipts for frontier defence expenses on the North East; Tls. 6,000 quarterly to repay the amount due to the Peking fund by the Customs at Foochow; Tls. 40,000 for increasing the salaries of the Peking officials and Tls. 300,000 for the Privy Purse. The first instalment of the foregoing imposts has been remitted by a special messenger, a loan having as usual, been contracted to raise the necessary funds.

29th June.

REFUTATION OF FALSE ACCUSATION AGAINST A GENERAL.

General T'ang Shih-kuei, who was formerly Aide-de-camp to the Viceroy at Canton, received permission about seven years ago to go home on leave to visit his parents. A few months after he started, serious charges were brought against the Viceroy Chang Shu-shêng, which a Commission composed of P'eng Yü-lin and Chang Chih-tung was appointed to investigate. In their report upon the subject the Commissioners inadvertently stated that General T'ang had caused much scandal at Canton, and that he had been deported by the Viceroy. This statement is quite at variance with the facts of the case as they appear in the official archives, where the cause of the General's leaving Canton is plainly set forth. The General has now intimated a wish to return to his post, and as he is an officer of much distinction, whose character is vindicated by public opinion, the Viceroy asks permission to give him employment.—*Granted by Rescript.*

MURDER CASE IN TURKESTAN.

About a year ago a man named Fang Wên-ping a native of Kansu came to the Capital of Turkestan where he found employment in a druggist's store kept by a named Liu Yiu-t'ang. One day Liu bought some charcoal and being himself engaged in the shop he asked his assistant to see to its being weighed. The weight of the basket was to be deducted from the gross total and there was a difference of two

catties in the amount which in the opinion of the buyer and seller should be allowed on this account. A sharp altercation took place between the two parties which led to an exchange of blows. The assistant ended the scuffle by striking the charcoal seller a blow on the head with a piece of the fuel. The law on the subject is that any one who causes the death of another in a brawl by either striking or kicking him shall be strangled after the usual period of imprisonment. This sentence has been imposed in the present instance and a complete record of the case has been forwarded to the Board of Punishment.

30th June.

No papers of interest.

1st July.

RETIREMENT OF THE ACTING GOVERNOR OF TURKESTAN.

Wei Kuang-tao, the Acting Governor of Turkestan, applies for permission to retire from the public service in order that he may be in a position to attend to the wants of his mother who is seventy four-years of age and in a very feeble state of health. During her girlhood his mother endured great privations and in her later years she suffered so much from illness that the memorialist has always taken her with him to his official residence and ministered personally to her comfort. Her constitution could not however have stood the rigorous climate of Turkestan and seven years ago when he was transferred there he was obliged to send her to his home in Hunan. Many reverses have befallen the family in the meantime, no less than seven of its members including his brother and sister having been carried off by death. He has been daily hoping for the return of Liu Chin-t'ang and was greatly disappointed to find that his leave had been extended. His hopes, however, revived when he learned of the appointment of T'ao-Mo who, being in the neighbouring province of Shensi, should be able to relieve him very shortly. The journey to Hunan will occupy five or six months, and he earnestly begs that on the arrival of the new Governor he may be authorised to go into retirement for the present. He is barely fifty-three, and still hopes to spend many years in the service of his country. Should, as he hopes, the joy of seeing her son again restore his mother to health, he will lose no time in presenting himself for employment.—*Decree already published.*

2nd July.

OFFICIAL MOVEMENTS.

P'an Wei, the Governor of Kueichow has received permission to retire on the ground of continued ill-health. Liang-p'ei, one of the departmental clerks in the Tsung-li Yamên, is gazetted Director of the Sacrificial Court.

SILK AND SILK WEAVING APPARATUS FOR THE PALACE.

Towards the end of last year the Superintendent of the Imperial Manufactory at Hangchow received instructions to procure and forward to Peking samples of the silk produced in the locality, together with a number of weavers, looms, and other implements used in the manufacture of the article. These were to be placed at the disposal of the Empress who was starting a silk weaving department in the Imperial grounds. The Superintendent having made a requisition for the necessary funds, he was told to apply to the Governor of Ch'iang, and was ordered to carry out his previous instructions without delay. He now reports that he is forwarding the following workmen and implements to Peking; three looms, with all the necessary apparatus, and one superintendent; eleven skilled artisans for the weaving and dyeing departments, five women trained in the management of silkworms, and numerous patterns of woven silk. All this varied collection goes forward by water as far as

Tientsin whence it is to be transmitted to Peking and handed over to the Imperial Household department.

REWARD FOR PROMPT COLLECTION OF THE LAND TAX.

The land tax is, the Viceroy at Wuchang remarks, the basis of the revenue of the country, and its collection is one of the most important duties that is imposed upon the district office. The subsidy which is annually forwarded to Peking, as well as the assistance which is rendered to the provinces that are not self-supporting, all depend upon the land tax, and the energy with which it is collected is an important factor in the financial arrangements of the Empire. The Mach'êng district is required to provide a yearly assessment of Tls. 294,070 in addition to a contribution of 7,313 for the grain Intendant's department. Last year the whole amount was collected within the prescribed time and as a recognition of his activity, it is asked that the magistrate of the district should be granted one step of commutative rank.—*Granted by Rescript.*

3rd July.

APPOINTMENT OF OFFICIALS TO SUPERINTEND THE CONVEYANCE OF COPPER FROM YUNNAN TO PEKING.

In a Decree published to-day the Emperor acknowledges the receipt of a memorial from the Board of Revenue in which they state that the period for which the officials charged with the conveyance of government copper from Yunnan to Peking were appointed has expired, and ask that fresh appointments should be made for a term of three years. The following are the officers deputed for this duty in the several provinces through which the copper has to pass; in Szechuan Tê Shou; in Hupeh, Wang Chih-ch'un; and for Chihli Yü-Ch'ang; all of whom are made responsible for seeing that the district officers do all in their power to expedite the passage of the copper through their respective jurisdictions. In the event of any of the above officers being promoted or transferred elsewhere during the term of their appointment, their duties in connection with the conveyance of the copper will devolve on their successors in the provincial government. The conveyance of lead from Kueichow will likewise be superintended by the same officials.

OFFICIAL MOVEMENTS.

Shên Ping-ch'êng reports having returned to his duties as Governor of Anhui. He reached Ngankin and two days later took over the seals of office from the acting Governor. After dwelling at some length on the great consideration shown him by the Throne, and his own shortcomings, he states that the crops along the River looked remarkably well and that peace and quiet prevailed amongst the people.

Meetings.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

At a Meeting of the Council held in the Board Room, No. 23, Kiangse Road, Shanghai, on Tuesday, the 14th July, 1891, at 4 o'clock p.m.

Present:—Messrs. J. G. Purdon (Chairman), H. H. Joseph, W. D. Little, W. McDonald, D. M. Moses, E. A. Probst, N. A. Siebs, and the Secretary.

The *Summons* calling the meeting is taken as read.

The *Minutes* of the last meeting are read, confirmed, signed by the Chairman and passed for publication.

Cash Statement for the past week is submitted and cheques for sundry accounts are signed.

Return of prisoners apprehended and Police daily reports for the past week are submitted.

The minutes of the last meeting were read by the Secretary and confirmed.

The CHAIRMAN said—Gentlemen,—The report and accounts have been in your hands for some days and with your permission I will take same as read. Since the directors last met you in August the company, as you are all aware,

has been registered in Hongkong under the Limited Liability Act, and therefore this is the first annual general meeting under the articles of association, a copy of which will be given to any shareholder on application to the secretary. When directors are able to meet their shareholders with a report that admits of the payment of a fair dividend, provides for depreciation and reserves, it is usually a satisfaction to both the shareholders and the directors to meet and discuss affairs. Unfortunately on this occasion your directors are unable to present to you a report of this description, but still taking into consideration the many difficulties that have cropped up from time to time, the directors regard the result of the year's working as fairly, I may perhaps say very, satisfactory. You will all doubtless remember that the Chairman of the meeting held in August last, told you then that the gas sales up to that date had not and were not then covering the cost of production and expenses; and I may now say that the same remarks apply to the month of September also. Referring to the working account you will observe that the profit for the whole year amounts to Tls. 526; it therefore follows that the latter seven months not only netted this amount but also covered the loss incurred during the first five, May-September, and it is the careful consideration of this very important point that proves to us that the position of the Company at the date of the report is more satisfactory than is apparent at a casual glance. It is hardly fair to pass any severe judgment on the result of the past twelve months' working in view of the very moderate support accorded to the Company by the public and giving due regard to the fact that the Company has not yet had sufficient time to fully develop or show its earning capabilities. I can assure you, however, that your Directors have used their utmost endeavours as a body and by personal influence to promote the interests of the Shareholders and to obtain for the Company the support they consider it richly deserves. I regret that I am obliged to say that those efforts have in some cases not been successful, but on the other hand we have met with an amount of success and support which encourages us to look forward to the time when the gas will be generally adopted throughout the two settlements and be better appreciated by the public. As to the ultimate success of your Company as a dividend-paying concern, I am not able to form a more reliable opinion than any of the gentlemen before me who care to carefully review the possible extension of the Company's operations. I can only assure you that at the present time we are more than covering our expenses and we have still a good field before us. To inform you of the progress made with private consumers since 1st May, 1890, I will read the subscribers' names. This is by no means a bad record and I think I am reasonably within bounds when I say we may expect to get at least 15 new installations before the year closes. I am sorry to say our contracts with the municipalities show no margin of profit whatever, in fact if anything the supply of gas for public lights is a slight loss to us. We have, however, a series of calculations now in hand, and I think if we can prove to the Council that such is the case we shall have little difficulty in obtaining some concessions in favour of the company. Of course the price of oil forms a very important factor in the cost of our gas; we hope to be able to obtain supplies at a lower price than has hitherto been paid and this in itself may turn our public light loss into a profit. You will notice from the accounts that we have still a heavy debit balance at the bank. This burdens the company considerably and has caused us some anxiety. The only way this can possibly be reduced is by the issue of new shares. The present time is certainly not favourable for such an operation but it is possible that in a few

months, when the position of the company is better appreciated, we may succeed in placing the necessary capital. Provision for the increase of capital was made in our articles of association and the shares will of course be first offered to present shareholders. I think there are no other items to which I should especially refer; the accounts have been drawn up as clearly as possible to show you just exactly how your affairs stand and I shall now leave the report in your hands and shall be pleased to give you any further information or answer questions. Before sitting down, however, I wish to specially refer to the valuable services rendered to the Company by a Director. I refer to Mr. Poulsen. Since Mr. De Linde's withdrawal from the Company, Mr. Poulsen has had the whole burden of the works upon his hands. He has devoted time and energy to protect and forward your interests, doing everything he has had to do with that quiet determined manner which is so characteristic of the man—a determination to make a success of the concern if self-denial, hard work, and good-heartedness could achieve such a result. I sincerely trust for his sake, if nothing else, that success will reward his efforts.

Mr. POULSEN thanked the Chairman for the very kind manner in which he had spoken with regard to his services rendered the company as Superintendent of the works. He took a great and lively interest in the company, being its promoter, and should always do his utmost for the prosperity of the company. Mr. Poulsen further remarked that all present had just heard the Chairman read the list of new subscribers to gas since the books were closed last year. The future prospects of the company in his idea were to be considered very satisfactory. Mr. Poulsen fully concurred in all the Chairman's remarks, and mentioned that besides those who had already taken the gas there were many more applicants.

The CHAIRMAN then proposed and Mr. R. A. COUSENS seconded—

That the Report and Accounts as presented be accepted and adopted.

Carried unanimously.

Mr. BUCHHEISTER—Is there any chance of immediate introduction of gas into the native city?

The CHAIRMAN replied that as yet nothing definite had been settled, but the Directors hoped that the gas would be eventually used by the Chinese.

Mr. R. A. COUSENS proposed and Mr. BUCHHEISTER seconded—

That the outgoing Directors be re-elected, and Mr. P. Loup be invited to join the Board in the place of his brother resigned.

Carried.

It was mentioned that the cost of new fittings kept several would-be subscribers from taking the gas, and the Chairman informed the meeting that the Directors had been considering the advisability of letting out the fittings at reasonable charges so as to get the gas more universally used.

The CHAIRMAN remarked that the Auditor, considering the Company was a young one, had been good enough to audit the accounts without the usual Auditor's fees, and therefore besides moving his re-election for the ensuing year, proposed that the meeting accorded a vote of thanks to Mr. J. M. Dickinson. This was seconded by Mr. James Wilson and carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN informed the meeting that the new scrip was made out and on application to the secretary could be obtained in exchange for the provisional certificates.

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman, proposed by Mr. James Wilson and seconded by Mr. C. Poulsen.

REPORT OF DIRECTORS.

In presenting to the Shareholders the Annual Report, the Directors have pleasure in

submitting with it the Statement of Accounts for the year ending 30th April, 1891.

As will be observed the Working Account shows a credit balance of Tls. 526.60, which the Directors regard as a satisfactory result for the year under review, taking into due consideration the large proportion of Gas supplied for public purposes at a very low rate and the very limited support given to the Company by private consumers.

The net profit for the year (including Tls. 405.76 brought in from last year) has enabled the Directors to write off—Preliminary Expenses Account Tls. 183.78, Depreciation on Buildings Account Tls. 112.57, Machinery Account Tls. 451.17, and Furniture Account 16.56, leaving a balance of Tls. 273.53 to carry forward.

The quantity of Gas manufactured during the year was 1,540,911 cubic feet, which was distributed to (A) Public Lights 898,383 cubic feet (B) Private consumers 537,616 cubic feet (C) Leakage 104,712 cubic feet.

Since the close of the financial year, a considerable number of private consumers have applied for the installation of Gas and the Directors hope to see the Gas more generally used, in which case the prospects of the future success of the Company are by no means unfavourable.

The subscribed capital not being sufficient for the effective working of the Company the Directors recommend a further issue of shares to the extent of Tls. 6,000, so soon as a favourable opportunity offers.

The fire which occurred at the Works last month (May) fortunately, and owing to the prompt and effective measures adopted by Mr. Poulsen, only resulted in the partial destruction of the roof; and it is estimated the cost of repairing the damage will not exceed \$250.00.

Mr. De Linde having left the Company's service last year, the works have been under the management of Mr. Poulsen, to whom the shareholders are indebted for his gratuitous and invaluable services in the practical working of the Company. Mr. Poulsen's report is appended hereto.

The present Directors retire from Office, but are all eligible for re-election with the exception of Mr. A. Loup who has resigned.

Mr. J. M. Dickinson offers himself for re-election as Auditor.

MR. POULSEN'S REPORT.

Guarantees.—Dr. Hirzel's guarantees were as follows:

I.—“The average duration of a Retort to be 120 days, and an hourly production of from 300 to 400 cubic feet of gas.”

II.—“100lbs. of refined kerosene oil to yield 953.5 cubic feet of gas.”

III.—“That a burner consuming one and a half cubic feet per hour has a minimum lighting power of 12 normal candles.”

IV.—“350lbs. of coal to evaporate 100lbs. of oil.”

My experience shows:—

I.—That one Retort worked 4,320 hours, that is 180 days; the other only about 1,450 hours or say 60 days; the two Retorts as an average lasted 120 days, in accordance with guarantee. The difference in time of working can only be explained by different quality of Retorts.

The hourly production has been from 300 to 350 cubic feet of gas.

II.—We obtain an average of about 1,080 cubic feet of gas from 100lbs. of oil.

Tests have been made of Batoum oil and we have experimented with the Tar for production of gas, but as the final result the Devco brand shows itself superior.

III. We have burners varying from 1.54 to 2.1 cubic feet consumption per hour and giving a light of from 16 to 22 normal candle power. (Unit 1 spermaceti candle of 20 mm. diameter). Our burners and globes are all now especially adapted for Oil Gas.

IV.—We use now 145lbs. of No. 5 Seam Lump Kai-ping Coal to evaporate 100lbs. of oil.

V.—From the oil we get 20% of Creosote Tar, which is sold and used for painting and preserving wood, and of the Coal about 33% is converted into Coke.

Plant.—Besides the Retorts, which are worn out in a certain space of time as already stated, the furnaces are the only parts of our plant which really depreciate, as the bricks of the arches come down, and the iron doors have to be renewed say, once a year. The

grates of the furnaces will also in course of time wear out, but are still in good order. All other parts of plant for purifying and registering, as the Recipient, Cooler, Scrubber, Purifier, Station Meter and Governor do really not depreciate.

The tank has been kept in good order, all oxidation has been scraped carefully off with wood, the iron having been re-varnished and tarred is as good as new. The only danger is oxidation, which must be carefully guarded against.

Buildings and Erections.—On the 9th of May a fire broke out in the Gas house, caused by the neglect of a fireman. All danger of explosion was at once prevented. The Municipal and Customs pumping gear were telephoned for, arrived at once and worked with great precision. (The explosive capacity of Oil Gas begins with a mixture of 1 volumens Gas to 13 or 18 volumens air and is consequently not very dangerous, as the escape of Gas in a non-ignited state betrays itself by a keen smell at 10000 part volumens). Part of the roof was substituted by the fire, which has now been substituted at a cost of about \$250.00. The beams nearest to the Retorts have been covered with tin plates; no oil or tar is allowed inside the house and big jars of water and a good pump are always kept in readiness there.

Mains.—The Gas mains are all in good order. On the French Bund an extension of 608 feet 1½ inch pipe with 6 lamps was made, the total length of mains is about 6,600 yards.

Production of Gas.—Gas has now been made for nearly 1½ years and the Chinese who work the Retorts have acquired further experience in their work. The working hours have increased from 24 to 30 odd hours. The staff has been reduced by one fitter and one coolie. In spite of difficulties caused by water and fire the gas has been continuously supplied without any interruption.

Gas is made every second day and with one Retort only. We have lately supplied it for 154 public lamps (106 British concession, 48 French concession) and about 980 private lights.

The supervision of the Works, inspection of the staff, calculation of leakage and examination of pressure gauges, &c., have been carried out by myself.

WORKING ACCOUNT.

For the Year ended 30th April, 1891.

	Dr.	Tls.
To Manufacture of Gas—		
Kerosene Oil for production of Gas	3,672.53	
Coal used for working retorts	542.18	
		4,214.71
„ Management and General Charges—		
Salaries and wages	1,218.07	
Fitters' labour	229.25	
Working expenses, printing, stationery, and miscellaneous	205.27	
Rent	50.00	
Agent, soliciting subscribers	77.15	
Inundation expenses	61.64	
		1,841.38
„ Machinery Account—		
2 Retorts used during the year	163.97	
Profit and Loss Account	526.60	
		Tls. 6,746.66
	Cr.	Tls.
By Amount of Charges for Gas—		
Sales to public lamps and private consumers	6,302.73	
„ Residual Products—		
Tar	168.89	
Coke and cinders	66.04	
Tin and boxes	209.00	
		443.93
		Tls. 6,746.66

BALANCE SHEET.

For the year ended 30th April, 1891.

	Dr.	Tls.	Tls.
Liabilities.			
Capital Account—500 shares at Tls. 100 each.			
249 shares fully paid up at Tls. 100 each			24,900.00
			24,900.00

Hongkong & Shanghai Bank—
Debit Balance at Bank ... 4,244.22

Sundry Creditors—		
Amount at Credit of this Account as per List ...	2,636.01	
		2,636.01
Profit and Loss Account—		
Balance at Credit of this Account	273.53	
		273.53
		Tls. 32,053.76

	Cr.	Tls.	Tls.
Assets.			
Buildings Account—			
Cost on 30th April, 1890	3,207.50		
Added during year	5.07		
		3,212.57	
Less, written off for Depreciation	112.57		
			3,100.00

Machinery for the Manufacture of Gas—			
Cost on 30th April, 1890	10,115.14		
Less, 2 Retorts written off to Working Account	163.97		
Written off for Depreciation	451.17	615.14	
			9,500.00
Mains, Services, &c., for the distribution of Gas—			
Cost on 30th April, 1890	10,729.72		
Additions during the year	1,004.69		
			11,734.41

Furniture Account—			
Cost on 30th April, 1890	97.60		
Additions during the year	8.96		
		106.56	
Less, written off for Depreciation		16.56	
			90.00

Preliminary Expenses A/c	1,643.78		
Additions during the year	40.00		
		1,683.78	
Less, written off	183.78		
			1,500.00

Cash in hand of Secretary			24.44
Stocks and Fittings on Hand—			
Fittings	3,035.59		
Kerosene Oil	243.32		
Coal	12.19		
Tar	86.38		
Coke and Cinders	12.00		
Empty Tins and Boxes	17.49		
			3,406.97

Sundry Debtors—			
Amount due for Fittings and Gas	2,697.94		
			Tls. 32,053.76

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

For the year ended 30th April, 1891.

	Dr.	Tls.
To Interest Account—		
Interest charges for the year	376.84	
Exchange Account—		
Debit amount of this account	4.81	
Amount written off, for depreciation on buildings, plant, etc.	764.08	
Balance to be carried forward to next account	273.53	
		Tls. 1,419.26

	Cr.	Tls.
By balance forward, from last year	405.76	
Profit on stock and fittings and commission account	486.90	
Working account—		
Balance at credit thereof	526.60	
		Tls. 1,419.26

W. W. DICKINSON, } Directors.
JAMES WILSON, }
L. WATTS DONEY, Secretary.

I have examined the above Accounts and Balance Sheet to 30th April, 1891, together with the Books and Vouchers of the Company and find them correct.

J. M. DICKINSON, Auditor.
Tientsin, 24th April, 1891.

Amusements.

SHANGHAI YACHT CLUB.

There was a fresh S.S.E. breeze and ebb tide on Saturday when the signal was given and the *Clutha* and *Thistle* started under single reefed mainsail for a race round the Red Buoy, the line being crossed as follows:—

Thistle 2h. 10m. 40s.

Clutha 2h. 13m. 40s.

The *Thistle* held the lead till off the New Dock, where the wind came away in strong puffs and she lost much way by having to luff to them and let the *Clutha* run through her lee. After passing the Point, spinnakers were set and carried till Gough Island, where both yachts had to round to before proceeding on the port tack, the strength of the wind rendering gybing rather too risky a manoeuvre. Shortly after the *Saikio Maru* was passed at anchor waiting for water to cross the bar. Both boats gybed off Pheasant Point and a close race ensued to the Red Buoy which was rounded by the *Clutha* at 3h. 46m. 15s., followed by the *Thistle* at 3h. 46m. 45s. The *Thistle*, favoured by her lighter draught, was able to keep out of the strength of the tide and did not lose an inch till after weathering Pheasant Point. Here the wind freshened and she appeared to be over-canvassed and made but little headway against the tide, and although she beat up through the Junk Channel, she was unable to close upon the *Clutha* which eventually arrived at 7h. 15m. 00s., having shaken out the reef in her mainsail and shifted jibs off Black Point.

The *Thistle* arrived at 7h. 33m. 45s., the elapsed and corrected times being:—

	Elapsed Time.	Corrected Time.
<i>Clutha</i>	5h. 01m. 20s.	5h. 01m. 20s.
<i>Thistle</i>	5h. 23m. 05s.	5h. 09m. 05s.

So that the *Clutha*, after allowing the *Thistle* 14 min., beat her by 7 min., 45 sec.

SMALL BOATS' RACE.

With two reefs down both boats crossed the line about mid-river, on the ebb tide, the *Alone*, which had to allow the *Mascotte* 5 minutes, at 2h. 22m. 30s., and the *Mascotte* at 2h. 23m. 18s. The wind was free from starboard, and the original tack was maintained to the stake-boat, moored off Kajao Creek. On rounding Pootung Point sheets were hauled in for about two miles, after which the wind was free to the stake-boat. The *Alone* kept the lead, but could not gain anything on the *Mascotte*, the stake-boat being rounded as follows:—

Alone 3h. 21m. 00s.

Mascotte 3h. 22m. 00s.

The real race commenced here. It was a dead beat against wind and tide in choppy water up to the Point, along the Hongkew shore, where the water, being very shallow, interfered with working along the shore in short tacks. The *Alone* gained steadily at this work, and soon had the race in hand. When about 10 minutes behind, the *Mascotte* touched ground; she was quickly got off, but was soon in difficulties again. The *Alone* fagged along, having all the wind she wanted, and considerably more water on board than was comfortable. After rounding the Point there was a free wind and the *Alone* made good progress even against the strong tide. She finally crossed the line at 6h. 6m. 30s., very quick time considering the strength of the tide against her on the return journey. The *Mascotte* did not finish.

TO DARKEN GREY HAIR.—Lockyer's Sulphur Hair Restorer is the quickest, best, safest; costs less, effects more than any other. The colour produced is most natural. Lockyer's Sulphur is the only English Hair Restorer universally sold.

CRICKET.

SHANGHAI CRICKET CLUB.

"GRASSCUTTERS" v. "LAWNMOWERS."

At this time of year when everything has generally such a parched and dried-up aspect, it is a very pleasing sight to see a plot of land present such a fresh and verdant appearance as did that of the above Club's on Saturday, and we congratulate this flourishing institution on the magnificent condition of its ground. The turf, thanks to the recent rains, looked like velvet and the pitch was about as perfect as any cricketer could wish to play on. The match, moreover, was exceedingly well contested, and resulted in as close a finish as the most ardent enthusiast of the game could desire.

Although nominally a "Feebles" and "Duffers" match, it must be acknowledged that, taken on the whole, the form displayed was somewhat above that usually shown in such contests. The hitting indeed of Lieut. Hughes-Hughes was very accurate and hard, and but for his timely contribution of 57 not out, the "Lawnmowers" would undoubtedly have had an easy victory. A new member, Alan Stewart, also acquitted himself very creditably, and had 34 against his name before Adams cleverly caught and bowled him. The "Grasscutters," who were lucky in winning the toss, and thus obtained first innings, at one time gave promise of compiling a large score, Read, Stewart, Clifton, Baxter, and Sullivan all hitting so freely that when 112 was posted, but 5 wickets had fallen; the other half of the team, however, added but 18 runs between them, the innings thus closing for 130. This collapse was mainly due to a visitor, Lieut. Dobree, who obtained the last 3 wickets at the small cost of 17 runs. After a short interval, the "Lawnmowers" took possession of the creases and at first fared very badly, losing 5 wickets for 51; when Adams joined Hughes, however, the position of affairs was somewhat changed, 53 runs being added before the former was dismissed. When Garriock, the next man, became Hughes' partner, the game was in a very exciting stage, every stroke being keenly watched. The newcomer was equal to the occasion, and at length made the winning hit amidst much applause. Curiously enough, this was his last effort, and as the last three men put on nothing, all falling victims to Clifton's underhand "grubs," the innings was brought to a finish for the respectable total of 137; consequently the "Grasscutters" proved themselves victors, after a very interesting contest, by the narrow margin of 7 runs. There still being half an hour to play, the "Lawnmowers" went in for their second innings, and when stumps were drawn had made 47 for 2 wickets, Smalley being the principal scorer with 26 not out. Thus ended an exceedingly good afternoon's sport, which was thoroughly enjoyed by a large number of spectators. Score and analysis:—

"LAWNMOWERS."	
S. E. Smalley, b. Garriock	0
H. H. Read, b. Garriock	14
Allan H. Stewart, c. and b. Adams	34
A. S. T. Clifton, c. Adams, b. Dobree	41
H. Baxter, c. Hughes, b. Adams	12
J. A. Sullivan, c. Adams, b. Dobree	10
E. J. O. Rowland, b. Garriock	3
H. R. Hearn, not out	5
J. Ingle, b. Dobree	0
G. F. Watts, run out	0
J. L. Jensen, run out	2
B 8, 1-b 1	9

Total..... 130

Second Innings.—Smalley, not out 26; Hearn, c. and b. Garriock, 14; Rowland, b. Dobree, 4; Stewart, not out, 1; b, 2; total (2 wickets) 47.

A FAIR, BEAUTIFUL SKIN.—Sulpholine Soap gives the natural tint and peach-like bloom of a perfect complexion; makes the skin smooth, supple, healthy, comfortable. Sulpholine Soap, 6d. Tablets. Everywhere. (4)

"GRASSCUTTERS."

T. Brown, c. Sullivan, b. Smalley	0
C. Tulloch, c. Ingle, b. Stewart	11
G. A. Matthews, b. Smalley	22
E. Gumpert, c. Baxter, b. Smalley	0
Lieut. Dobree, R.M.A., st. Sullivan, b. Stewart	1
Lieut. Hughes-Hughes, not out	57
H. Adams, b. Clifton	19
A. B. Garriock, b. Clifton	12
J. C. Evans, b. Clifton	0
J. A. Pond, b. Clifton	0
H. J. H. Tripp, run out	0
B 12, 1-b 2, w 1	15

Total.....137

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

LAWNMOWERS.—1st Innings.

	Overs.	M'dens	Runs.	W'kts.
Garriock	21	5	47	3
Gumpert	4	2	15	0
Adams	7	0	30	2
Tulloch	2	0	12	0
Dobree	5.1	1	17	3

2nd Innings.

Garriock	7	0	19	1
Dobree	6	0	26	1

GRASSCUTTERS.—1st Innings.

Read	8.1	3	26	0
Smalley	14	2	32	3
Stewart	12	1	53	2
Clifton	6	2	11	4

Stewart bowled a wide.

S. V. C.

"C" COMPANY MONTHLY CUP.

The above competition took place on Saturday last. Corp. Ross was the winner in "A" class for the second time. The following are the scores over 40:—

	2'0 yds.	500 yds.	Tl
Corp. Ross	2554344-27	5353555-31	58
Col.-Sgt. Bowman	4233533-23	4553555-32	55
Priv. Champion	4235434-25	0433545-24	49
„ Burtenshaw	2343444-24	2244433-22	46
Corp. Sharples	5232303-18	3554434-28	46
Priv. Gould	3335333-23	2245332-21	44
Sergt. Turnbull	2244222-18	4533244-25	43

Miscellaneous.

DEFENSIO POPULI AD POPULOS.

MOTTO:

"It is men that can make a religion great
not religion that can make men
great."

Discourses of Confucius: Bk. XV. chap. 28.

DEFENSIO POPULI AD POPULOS,

OR

THE MODERN MISSIONARIES CONSIDERED IN
RELATION TO THE RECENT RIOTS.

In view of the recent repeated popular outbreaks against the missionaries, I propose here to examine the activities and objects of the missionary enterprise in China and, after such an examination, to see if the time is not come, both in the interests alike of Chinese and foreigners, when the foreign Governments should be asked to undertake, if not the entire withdrawal, at least some modification and control of the whole mission scheme as it now exists in China.

The avowed objects of the missionary at the present day, which I will proceed to examine, may, I think, be summed up thus:—

I.—The moral elevation of the people.

II.—The intellectual enlightenment of the people.

III.—Works of charity.

I.—Now this was the real legitimate object for which the Chinese Government was originally asked to sanction the preaching of Christianity in China. As originally

conceived, it is surely an object worthy of all support. Any scheme that could raise the people morally higher and make them better citizens and nobler men, would be a scheme worth the costs of all merely temporal interests. If therefore it can be shown that the modern missionaries by their present modes of preaching Christianity in China, are or have the remotest hope of carrying out this object, then, I say, let them be protected and, if need be, supported by gunboats and grape shot against the people. But can it be shown? If the mere embracing of the forms of Christianity which the modern missionaries are bringing into China, were really the means of making men morally higher, better and nobler, one would surely think that the best of the nation—and it is not denied that there are still good and noble men in China—would be the people most likely to be attracted by it. But is it so? I appeal to every foreigner who is at all acquainted with the minds of the best and most educated Chinese to say whether such can be converted, whether the very foundation of their national faith and culture can bear such a superstructure as the forms of Christianity which the missionaries bring into China. Is it not, I say, on the contrary an open secret that it is only the worst, the weak, the ignorant, the needy and the vicious among the Chinese, who have been or could be what the missionaries call converted? If any one should think that this is too strong a statement, I challenge him to show me that the missionary converts are as a class not to say morally higher but even as educated and as good and useful citizens as those of the Chinese who have not been converted; I ask him to show that these converts, men who have lost the faith of their fathers, who are bidden by their foreign teachers to have no sympathy with, if not to despise the traditions or memories of their own past history, who live isolated and as outcasts in the midst of their own race and people; that these men, when once the mere hope of pecuniary benefits and other external influences are withdrawn, will not turn out to be worse than the worst of the Chinese are at present. If any one should still doubt the truth of what I say here, I would ask him to read the story of the Taiping rebellion which ought properly to be called by the future historians of China, the rebellion of the Chinese outcasts of the Christian missionaries in China. Morally and intellectually the Taipings are a type of the Christian converts in China.

I appeal therefore to every foreigner in China who has any opportunity of judging, yea, I appeal to the missionary himself, to ask his conscience and say whether the carrying out of this part of the programme, namely to make the Chinese by evangelising morally better and nobler, has not turned out to be a miserable failure. I ask him, the Protestant missionary, to search his heart and say whether it is not the sense of this miserable failure which has lately made him turn to what he calls the teaching of science and works of charity; the two other objects of the mission which we will now proceed to consider.

II.—Intellectual Enlightenment.

This surely is also a great and noble work. If the exchange of perishable commodities is necessary and valuable, how much more so is the interchange of imperishable ideas between nations. If then it can be shown that the missionary enterprise in China is an intellectual movement; that the missionaries are bringing light where before there was only darkness; that they, by connecting, so to speak, the higher currents of thought, are bringing the East and West closer together: then, I say, let them have the support of all good men. But I ask again; can it be shown? No doubt the Protestant missionary has lately taken a great deal to what he calls science and scientific teaching. He can no doubt tell his native pupils that the

mandarins are foolish to make a fuss about the eclipse of the moon; but will he not in the very next hour have to tell the same pupils that the sun and moon *did* stand still at the bidding of the Hebrew General Joshua, and that the book in which this true fact is recorded, is a holy book written at the dictation of the all-wise Author of the Universe? Now I appeal to every one who has the cause of intellectual enlightenment at heart, to say whether anything can be more anti-scientific than this—to call it by no harsher name—intellectual jugglery. The fact that the missionary is himself unconscious of it, only proves the subtlety and magnitude of the mischief it can do. I say therefore whatever amount of mere scientific information the Protestant missionary is capable of bringing into China, they bring also with them a canker worm which must eventually put an end to all hope of intellectual enlightenment for the Chinese. For was it not against this same intellectual jugglery that all the great emancipators of the human spirit in Europe have fought and are fighting to this very day? Indeed to any one who knows anything at all of the struggle for intellectual enlightenment in Europe, how curious and absurd it must seem to see these men of religion, who in Europe have burnt and persecuted, here in China pose themselves as the champions for the cause of science and intellectual enlightenment. So far then is it from being true that the missionary enterprise in China is an intellectual movement, any one who will take the trouble to look into that mass of impenetrable darkness that goes under the name of missionary publication in China, can easily convince himself that it is this mass of darkness that really makes the educated Chinese intellectually despise the foreigner; and when the educated Chinese sees that this mass of darkness is being thrust upon the people with all the arrogant and aggressive pretensions of the missionaries on the one hand, and by the threat of gunboats on the part of the foreign governments on the other hand, it makes him hate the foreigners with a hatred which only those can feel, who see that all which they hold as the highest and most sacred as belonging to them as a race and nation, their light, their culture and their literary refinement, are in danger of being irreparably defaced and destroyed. This, let me say here, is the root of the hatred of foreigners among the educated Chinese.

I say, therefore, if to the missionary's legitimate object of evangelising a certain indulgence is due from those who still believe that the spirit apart from the mere form of Christianity can at least do the Chinese no harm, certainly this pretence of theirs to preach science with anti-scientific jugglery deserves no such indulgence. If I have said that the work of evangelising in China is a failure, I must say that this loud talk on the part of the missionaries lately of science and scientific appliances to make China strong and powerful (with the eventual object, no doubt, of fighting against their own nation) is either a palpable imposture or a delusion.

III.—Works of charity.

This, although surely a well deserving one, is, it must be admitted, a secular work, and as such must be judged by the balance of merely temporal interests. If the Christian missions in China are to be but a mere scheme of charity, let it be proved that, as a charity, it is worth its cost. No doubt the Protestant hospital and Catholic orphanage are the means of doing good to a number of individual Chinese. But can it be shown that even this amount of good is an adequate compensation for the outlay in money alone, apart from other considerations, which the people through their Government, have had to pay for the special protection and indemnification of the missionaries in China? I should think the interest of all the

money which has been thus spent alone would pay for an infinitely larger and more efficient staff of mere secular doctors and nurses, (European if you will) to do the good which these mission institutions are now supposed to do. If then the Christian missions are to be regarded as a charity for alleviating Chinese suffering, let me ask again, whether the work actually done is worth the enormous sums of money which the missionaries are so loud in proclaiming that they, forsooth, are spending every year for the benefit of the Chinese? Let it be shown, I say, how much of the millions which the people in Europe and America subscribe for the support of the missions, goes actually to the alleviating of Chinese suffering, and how much of it goes to the maintenance of the missionaries and their wives, to the building of their fine houses and sanitariums, to the cost of postage and paper for their voluminous letter writing, and to the holding of their conferences and other fads. Considered therefore as a mere scheme of charity, I ask is it not an open secret known to every disinterested foreigner in China, that the whole missionary enterprise in China is but a huge scheme of charity for the benefit of unemployed professional persons from Europe and America?

In presence of this subject of charity one really feels loth to have to speak like this; but I think the truth should once and for all be spoken. Moreover I would ask the most generous to say, when these men who are paid to bring peace and good will to this nation, now heap insults and cry vengeance upon the Government which with all its difficulties, is still honestly trying to protect them; when these men, who profess to preach mercy and loving kindness to this people, now threaten them with shells and grape shot for what, even in these late riots, the most hardened legal prosecutor in a court of justice could prove to be nothing worse than excusable ignorance: I call, in fact, upon the most generous to say whether these men can ask that tenderness should be shown, when one is but speaking the truth to them.

But my object here is not to have the mere wanton satisfaction of speaking home truths to the missionaries. I have now shown you that their work of evangelising is a failure. I have proved that their pretence to teach science and carry intellectual enlightenment is either an imposture or a delusion. I have further shown that, regarded as a mere scheme of charity, the whole missionary enterprise in China, taken at its best, is but a huge scheme of charity for unemployed professional persons and, as such, not worth its cost even in the money spent on its support. And my object in showing this is to ask every intelligent and disinterested foreigner to say, if he finds what I have shown (make what exception and modifications he will) to be substantially correct, I ask him to say whether this huge and worthless scheme of charity should be allowed to imperil—as at this moment it threatens more than ever to do—not only the lives and properties of four hundred million Chinese, but also the large commercial, industrial and other interests which the people of every nation in Europe and America have now at stake in this country. For it is, I think, not difficult to show that the presence of the missionaries in China is a danger and injury to the interests alike of Chinese and foreigners.

I will now prove that the present support of the missionary enterprise in China by the foreign governments is both an insult to the Chinese nation and an injury to their interests. I say it is an insult to the nation because, when the high Chinese officials, who now employ a large staff of technical and educated foreigners in their service, see that even these men do not believe in what the missionaries say, what must they think to see the foreign governments still back up these missionaries as

religious teachers sent to raise the morality of the people? I say further it is an insult because while the Consuls are seen ordering up gunboats for the support of the mission cause, the very coolies in their consulates know that the missionaries, as a body, are not looked up to by the better class of foreigners as their moral teachers.

But it is not only as insults that the Chinese people complain against the presence of the missionaries in China. I have already alluded to the vast outlay of money which the people through their government have had to pay for the special protection and indemnification of the missionaries and their property. Moreover in all cases of these riots, the foreign public can only judge from what the missionary, an interested party, has to say on his side of the question, and the people are not heard. Now on behalf of the people I think it is but fair to submit the following considerations to every candid and fair-minded foreigner.

It is, I think, admitted that the only two effective checks upon wrong-doing of every kind are the law and public opinion. But the missionaries here in China, who are allowed to gad about the country with a *comitatus* of what I have called the outcasts of Chinese society, their converts, have no law immediately before their eyes, because the Consuls are far away and the Chinese have no jurisdiction over them. They have no fear of public opinion, because they are in touch, with a few exceptions, only with the Chinese outcasts, their converts. I submit, therefore, before the people are condemned even in these riots that it should be shown that the missionaries, without the two restraints which I have said are necessary for ordinary men, are capable of doing no wrong; that they, with their natural partiality for their Chinese outcasts, their converts, and their high notions of their own saintliness, are incapable of insolence and aggressiveness, of high handed meddlesomeness and petty tyrannies to the Chinese among whom they live. If any one should doubt whether the missionaries as a body are capable of these things, let him read and note the tone and spirit of the public utterances of these men in the newspapers, not only on questions where Chinese are concerned, but on social questions concerning foreigners only, whenever the particular facts and other selfish interest of the missionary bodies happen to be concerned. I say, therefore, before the Chinese people are morally condemned in the Court of foreign public opinion, let it be shown that these riots are not the explosions of popular indignation at the accumulated amount of petty insults and injuries, to which the stories about the babies and their eyes are but as matches to set the already heated mass ablaze. (See Foochow Wu-shi-shan riot case, 1879.)

This, then, I say, is the real burning grievance of the masses of the Chinese people against the presence of the missionaries in China; the fact that this class of what I have called the unemployed professional persons from Europe and America, with a *comitatus* of the Chinese outcasts, their converts, should be let loose upon the country with no other restraint to keep them from insulting and injuring except their mere profession of godliness. This, let me here emphasise, is the root of the hatred of foreigners among the masses of the Chinese people, whereas that which I have shown under II is the root among the educated classes. The missionaries are thus responsible for these, the only two deep causes of the hatred of foreigners among the Chinese.

But all the miseries which the Christian missions have brought upon China may be summed up in that one ugly diabolic fact: the Taiping rebellion, which I have already called the Rebellion of the Chinese Outcasts of the Christian Missions in China. It was this rebellion which has changed the

face of what we once fondly and proudly called our Flowery Land as from the face of a smiling maiden into that of an old haggard woman.

I will only here spend a few words to show that the presence of the missionary in China is also a danger and an injury to foreign interests. I need here only ask every intelligent foreigner to consider what an old experienced foreign Consul once said to me: *that what permanently injures the Chinese must in the end also injure the foreigners.* Therefore if there is any truth in what I have shown, that the missionaries, instead of doing good, do real harm to the Chinese, it follows necessarily that the presence of the missionaries is also an injury to foreigners. But I have said that the missionaries are also really responsible for the Chinese hatred of foreigners. Now surely the hatred of the Chinese cannot possibly do the foreigners any good. At this critical state of China, I maintain that this hatred is threatening to do a great deal of harm to the large commercial and other interests which foreigners have now in China. All silly and sentimental hatreds ought, of course, to be put down. But the hatred that is just in the core of it, I am convinced, no amount of shells and grape shot can put down. Those who will try to do it will only demoralise and in the end injure themselves. The missionaries are now clamorous for gunboats, and would lead the foreign public to believe that the officials are merely selfish in asking foreigners not to make a display of gunboats in these missionary riots. But those who know the temper of the people ought, I think, to tell the foreign public that the first shot from a foreign gunboat fired in a missionary cause will be the signal of a war not against the Government—as our foreign wars have hitherto been—but a war against the Chinese people. The missionaries have been loud in their denunciation of the “opium war”; but what will they say to a “missionary war,” of which we are now on the eve unless there is enough of common sense, if not the sense of justice among disinterested foreigners, to prevent it. I appeal therefore to this common sense, this sense of justice among foreigners, to say whether the time is not come when the foreign Governments should be asked in the interests alike of Chinese and foreigners to undertake, if not the entire withdrawal, at least some modification of the missionary enterprise in China which I have shown at present to be a mere worthless scheme of charity for unemployed professional persons from Europe and America.

I have now spoken what I have long years meditated and hesitated, from personal and other deeper considerations, to speak. But now I have spoken. *So hilf mir Gott: ich kan nicht anders.*

A CHINESE.

P.S.—What I have written above applies equally to Protestant and to Catholic missions in China. But I should be wanting in justice and to the cause of truth if I do not append this *morceau* from the *Journal d'un interprète en Chine* by Mons. le Comte d'Hérissou. The ardently patriotic Count, I may say here, was the interpreter and confidential secretary of the French General who led the French forces together with the English in their march upon Peking. The Count says:

“Je manquerais à la fois à la justice et à la vérité si je ne rappelais pas ici quel puissant concours nous trouvâmes en Chine dans le personnel des missions catholiques. Tous les renseignements qui parvenaient au général—et l'événement démontra leur précision—tant sur les ressources des provinces que nous allions avoir à traverser, que sur les effectifs des troupes que nous allions rencontrer devant nous, lui étaient procurés par l'intermédiaire des jésuites, qui les faisaient relever par des Chinois à leur dévotion. Les rapports confidentiels exigeaient, non seulement

une profonde connaissance des hommes et des choses, mais encore ils indiquaient chez leurs auteurs un véritable courage car ils pouvaient les exposer à des représailles terribles de la part des Chinois quand nous aurions quitté le pays. Les jésuites ont, à cette époque, fait preuve d'un patriotisme ardent et du plus admirable dévouement.”

Now I appeal to every foreigner, be he Frenchman, English or German, to say whether against a body of men who are capable of this *patriotisme ardent* the Chinese people are not morally right in hurling, as they are now doing with what power they have, their “*Ecrasez l'infâme!*”

PETER WONG'S REVENGE.

By LISE BOEHM.

CHAPTER I.

終途兄弟 Parted for ever from my peers.

It was of no use fighting against circumstances any longer. Here he was, planted down in Chingcha*, with the prospect of passing a good many years of his life there. The question was: how could he make those years pass most agreeably?

That he was in Chingcha was, of course, a crying sin and shame. Gregory King had already lived in Shanghai, and he liked living there. He was a sociable man, a pleasant companion, and a very second-class man of business. He could sing a little, paint a little, and talk scandal unlimitedly. No longer a young man, he was still thoroughly “well-preserved.” By which it was understood that he did not yet avoid any deadly dishes, but ate nuts freely, even cracking them with his very own teeth. Perhaps he was a trifle bald, but of course that is not necessarily a sign of age. At any rate, he had not yet given up being scrupulously particular about his personal appearance.

How came it he was sent to Chingcha? This was a nine days' wonder in Shanghai, and the story of his banishment has not yet been satisfactorily settled. The *taipan* of his firm, Messrs. White and Smith, the well-known shipping and general agents, must have known. But he was a surly Scotchman, who never relaxed, even over a St. Andrew's dinner. Gregory King himself, though not quite as astonished as he was expected to be, declared solemnly he did not know. He had never, to any marked extent, broken the ten commandments. He had often declared himself incapable of falling in love. Was it jealousy of his brilliant social successes? History has never cleared up this point. But Gregory King was sent to Chingcha, and told he had better make up his mind to stay there for the next three or four years.

And his friends, who accompanied him to the steamer and saw him off, said it was an abominable shame, and muttered a good deal about seeing things put right before long. Then they went back home, and forgot straightway all about Gregory King.

It was perhaps a trifle difficult to keep his temper in face of the exulting joy of the man he had come to relieve. Such a shabbily dressed man, with no soul above his whisky and soda, who had let the house go to rack and ruin, and could not see decay and spiders though both stared him full in the face. This poor ghost had not stirred outside his compound for six months at least, had been laid up with fever scores of times without any one to nurse him, and pitied Gregory King exceedingly. This was intensely exasperating. But solitude soon calmed Gregory's spirit. After three days of incessant rain and utter loneliness he resolved to brave the elements and call upon the community of Chingcha.

* Note.—For exact geographical position, see *Fairfax's Cities and Towns of China*, No. 9038.

Anyone who has visited this moribund port knows that the river which winds through the place cuts the foreign community completely in two. On the one side, where the Shanghai steamers lie, are old decayed foreign hongs, once gay and hospitable, now falling to pieces, or tenanted by Chinese. In Gregory King's days the only buildings still occupied by foreigners were the Customs' offices, presided over by an assistant-in-charge, and the British Consulate, where dwelt another assistant-in-charge, when he was not up-country shooting, or in the Club at Shanghai. These two were Gregory King's only near neighbours. They were the only laymen in the place, if he excepted some half-dozen tide-waiters. All the rest of the foreigners were missionaries, and they lived on the other side of the water, where rose the city walls of Chingcha proper.

Now every one is aware, not only that the Chinese are heathens, but that a great many and various religious parties, not to say Churches, are trying to Christianise them. These missionaries are mostly confined to three nationalities: British, American, and French, and they were all represented at Chingcha, in very numerous sects. At least, so Gregory King gathered from the Directory, where nine-tenths of the names in the very short entry for the port were ranged under various missions. And it was from this same Directory that Gregory King gathered that, if he did not want to go the way of his predecessor, he must make friends with the missionaries.

The Acting Consul was out, and the Acting Commissioner just going out, when Gregory King paid them his duty calls. The Commissioner was a Russian Jew, well-known all up and down the coast of China for excessive carefulness and frugality in expenditure. But though he was notoriously unsociable, he might reasonably be expected to furnish information respecting the other members of the community, and Gregory accordingly made his enquiries.

“There are a great many ladies among the missionaries,” he was told, “and of course they are all charming (with the slightest perceptible sneer). But if you want to make friends with them, you had better begin by calling at Dr. Mackenzie's Mission. He, the doctor, the only one we have in the place, lives with his cousins, a Mr. and Mrs. Brown, and their family. Good-bye. You will easily find the house: the only grey stone one along the river bank.”

And the Commissioner escaped, feeling he had lost quite ten minutes out of his walking time, which disturbed the even tenor of his mind for the rest of the day.

Shrugging his shoulders, so as to mentally shake off the inhospitable dust of the Customs' premises, Gregory King drew on his gloves, and went forth to pay his calls on the other side of the river.

Pleasant indeed to look upon, even on a cloudy November day, with a north-easter blowing in his teeth, was the missionary settlement of Chingcha. All along the river bank, a little way outside the city wall, which formed an almost romantic background, were dotted well-built shadily verandahed houses, facing due south, and securely sheltered from the cold winds. In front of these substantial roomy houses, gardens, well-stocked and carefully cultivated, sloped towards the river, where trim little jetties or garden steps gave easy access to the water. At the back of the houses, following the line of the city wall, ran a wide path. And a little higher up, at a bend of the river, stood the only grey stone house, the one which Gregory King was to visit first.

Certainly the trip across in the ferry was chilly enough, but it was not long, and Mr. King soon found himself under the shelter of the city wall, able to look about him without having to hold on his hat. The path, too, was not a solitary one. Every now and then a Chinaman passed,

perhaps conversing in an elevated key to a companion some eight or ten yards behind. And, surely, that was a foreign figure! Gregory quickened his pace until he got almost on a level with a young couple who were sauntering slowly along.

No, the man was a Chinaman, dressed in foreign clothes; Gregory ought to have known him a long way off, by his heavy clumsy build. Unmistakably a native, witness even the thick coarse hair, which covered what of his head could be seen under an English clerical hat. No amount of European dressing or culture could ever conceal the birth of this young fellow. Perhaps his clothes rather showed off how truly Asiatic he was.

But his companion, a young girl of about twenty, was just as unmistakably European. The hair was of that warm brown colour vulgarly called auburn. Not red, but that burnished brown which is associated with the name of Burne-Jones. Of course Gregory King could not as yet see her face. But he groaned in spirit and was exceedingly troubled, not to say mentally hurt, at the garments in which this lady was arrayed. It was not only that they were of an atrocious colour, make, and material (a staring red and black plaid skirt surmounted by a black cloth jacket trimmed with rusty satin), but that the skirt was hopelessly crooked and hung uneven, the coat was unbrushed, and the young lady's hair seemed on the point of descending, requiring constant support from hands encased in yellow cotton gloves. And yet her figure was pretty enough, her step firm and light, and her face, which she now half turned towards Gregory, was absolutely a pleasing one!

Here, however, was the gate of the grey house. The young couple passed out of sight round the corner of the city wall.

(To be continued.)

ANTI-CHRISTIAN FEELING IN KUANGTUNG.

A number of villages inhabited chiefly by Roman Catholic Christians in the neighbourhood of Fatsan have been looted, and the inhabitants have fled.

Proclamations have been posted up in Fatsan by the mandarins informing the people of the Emperor's orders with regard to the protection of foreigners and native Christians. All these proclamations have, we learn, been angrily torn down by the populace.

One of the villages attacked was that of Kau Tam, where a number of houses were destroyed and their contents stolen. The local mandarins arrested seven men accused of participation in the disturbance and have sent them to Canton, at the same time reporting the matter to the Viceroy. A company of soldiers has been sent from Canton to the village to suppress any further riot that may be attempted.—*Daily Press*.

TYPHOON AT HONGKONG.

H.M.S. "TWEED" ASHORE.

LOSS OF LIFE AND DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY.

Early on Saturday morning the black drum was hoisted at Kowloon indicating that a typhoon was passing to the east of Hongkong, the centre being less than 300 miles away. Throughout the day rain fell at intervals in heavy showers and the barometer fell gradually, showing unmistakably that a strong gale if not worse might be expected in the vicinity. Towards evening most of the junk and sampans moved over to the other side for shelter and the ships in harbour made preparation for bad weather. The steamer *Namoa*, which was lying alongside the Douglas wharf, moved over to the opposite side. At 5.50 p.m. the following telegram was

received from the Observatory:—"The centre of the typhoon appears to be within 200 miles and S.E. of Hongkong, moving westward, but to be no longer accompanied by winds of a dangerous force in the northern semi-circle." Despite the somewhat reassuring news conveyed the barometer continued to fall, and at midnight with the barometer standing at 29.32 the wind blew freshly from the N.W. At 1 a.m. on Sunday morning the signal gun at the Observatory was fired one round, indicating that a strong gale of wind was expected, and preparations were made both ashore and afloat. The wind rose rapidly and at half-past two two rounds were fired, indicating that a typhoon was expected. About 5 a.m. the wind shifted to West, and the barometer continued to fall; at 5 a.m. the wind shifted to W.S.W. and the barometer reached its lowest point, 29.037. From this time the barometer began to rise and the storm to abate, although almost imperceptibly, till about 10 a.m.

In consequence of all communications with the out-districts being destroyed, it is difficult to ascertain at present the amount of damage done. The full force of the gale appears to have struck the opposite side, Yaumati having suffered especially. In the early hours of the morning H.M.S. *Tweed* (in reserve) broke from her moorings and was driven ashore against the sea wall of the Naval Yard at Kowloon. The chain parted below the buoy, and it was some time before those on board realised that the vessel was adrift, as she carried the buoy with her. Meantime the gun had broken loose in the excessive rolling and smashed up a good deal of her deck hamper. When the vessel struck against the wall the tubular plating was soon smashed and a hole was knocked through the hull, the vessel filling and settling down. The crew on board consisted of a boatwain and nine men, who all got safely ashore with the exception of one, a seaman named J. Upjohn, who in attempting to jump ashore with a cable line fell between the vessel and the wall. His body was picked up later in the morning and it was found that in the fall he had broken his neck. A working party from the *Victor Emanuel* were hard at it all yesterday saving the wreckage that had been washed ashore and making preparations for floating the vessel. Should no further bad weather occur it is expected that she may be got off, but in the event of another blow or a high sea fears are entertained that she may break up.

The beach at Yaumati and Tsim-tsa-tsui is strewn with wreckage. It is calculated that at the lowest estimate over fifty junks and sampans have been destroyed, and one of the Godown Company's lighters sank. The Police were hard at work throughout the whole time the storm was at its height, and thanks to their endeavours the loss of life has been far below what might have been expected. At Yaumati a man and a child were drowned, and at the basin at the Tsim-tsa-tsui Police Station another Chinaman was drowned. These, with the fatality in connection with the *Tweed*, make up so far as is known at present the sum of fatal casualties. The whole village of Yaumati was flooded and the Police Station has sustained some damage. The sea wall for about five hundred feet has been carried away and the roadway obliterated, and the pier, an old structure which it was intended shortly to renew, has sustained considerable damage.

In the city itself the wind was not felt with such force and the damage done has not been very great. Two steam launches have sunk and some half dozen boats at West Point have been broken against the Praya Wall and several of the conservancy boats have come to grief. In various parts of the town trees were blown down or damaged. The bathhouse of the Victoria Recreation Club has sustained some damage

and the bridge connecting it with the shore was carried away. A portion of the lead covering of the dome of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank was ripped up. At the Peak the wind blew with great violence; the damage to the houses, however, was inconsiderable, but some matsheds were wrecked.

The following readings of the barometer have been kindly supplied us by Dr. Doberck:—

Hours.	Bar.	Hours.	Bar.
18th July		11 p.m.	29.344
10 a.m.	29.526	Midt.	321
11 a.m.	520	19th	
Noon	481	1 a.m.	236
1 p.m.	476	2 a.m.	177
2 p.m.	442	3 a.m.	082
3 p.m.	416	4 a.m.	050
4 p.m.	406	5 a.m.	037
5 p.m.	418	6 a.m.	062
6 p.m.	390	7 a.m.	163
7 p.m.	380	8 a.m.	273
8 p.m.	391	9 a.m.	343
9 p.m.	391	10 a.m.	413
10 p.m.	300		

The typhoon passed inland, the centre being about twenty-five or thirty miles to the north of Hongkong.—*Daily Press*, 20th July.

PERUVIAN PETROLEUM.

The arrival of the Norwegian barque *Victoria* at Shanghai on Wednesday is an event of no little importance to commercial men in this port. The *Victoria* brought a cargo of illuminating (26,000 cases) and lubricating (3,000 cases) oil from Talara, a port on the Peruvian coast some six degrees north of Callao. It is only a year or two ago since it was reported to some enterprising English capitalists that oil existed in large quantities in this neighbourhood. To-day the London and Pacific Petroleum Company, in which London members of the firm of Jardine, Matheson & Co. are largely interested, possesses a refinery, a saw mill and box factory, a tin can factory, a filling house, houses for hundreds of men, etc., etc. And meanwhile, in the language of Artemus Ward, "the oil it squirts and squirts and time rolls on." China is the latest field to be adventured on by the company, whose first consignment of oil arrived in the *Victoria* to Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., by whom it will be placed on the market. The illuminating oil, which is said to be almost identical with the familiar American kerosene, has the same flash point, is similarly packed, and in all probability "Pacific Standard" will be just as popular with the Chinese. The lubricating oil will no doubt be for the company a valuable adjunct to the illuminating oil. A third product is being used in South America for an entirely different purpose, namely, as a substitute for coal. It is "fuel oil," which is not crude petroleum but a residuum oil with a fire test of about 300 deg. Fahr. Several South American railway lines are already using this fuel oil for their locomotives with the most satisfactory results, while the alterations in the furnaces, etc., seem to have been neither extensive nor expensive. The *Esco*, a coast steamer of about 400 tons, belonging to the London and Pacific Petroleum Co., now burns nothing but fuel-oil. She used to steam 8½ knots per hour on 7 tons of coal a day. She now makes 9 knots on 4 tons and less of oil. Such results have convinced everybody in Peru that petroleum is the fuel of the future.

A word as to the voyage of the *Victoria* may not be out of place. She covered the vast expanse of ocean between Talara and Shanghai in 80 days. On her north-westerly course at the commencement of the voyage she had the benefit of the trade winds, and then, striking the great equatorial current, she was conveyed across the Pacific in very quick time. Fine weather was experienced throughout, the royals not being taken in for a single day.

THE PROPOSED CHINESE CONSULATE AT HONGKONG ABANDONED.

We are authoritatively informed that H.E. the Officer Administering the Government received this morning a telegram from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, to the effect that the proposal for the appointment of a Chinese Consul at Hongkong has been withdrawn.

Since the above was written we have received from the Colonial Secretary a copy of the telegram received from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, which is as follows:—

"Chinese Consul proposal withdrawn; see my despatch of 7th July; therefore not necessary to lay correspondence on the table of the Legislative Council."

Mr. Whitehead, who asked for documents on the subject, at last meeting of Council, received a letter to-day from the Acting Colonial Secretary containing a copy of the telegram received. The decision to withdraw the appointment was evidently made before 7th July, and can have no reference to opinion in this Colony. The whole question has been treated solely on Imperial grounds.

The withdrawal of the proposed Chinese Consulate in Hongkong would seem to indicate that the Foreign Office is becoming alive to the real character and value of the Chinese Government. The recent riots and the evident helplessness of the authorities in dealing with them, have perhaps tended to open the eyes of the Imperial Government. A Chinese Consul in Hongkong would occupy a position occupied by no other consul in the world. It is practically impossible to distinguish Hongkong-born Chinese from ordinary Chinese. The Consul would therefore have under his protection about 211,000 inhabitants of the Colony, out of the total 221,500, that is, the whole population minus (in round figures) 10,500. In ordinary cases the number of foreigners in a country under Consular protection is a very small proportion of the total population. Here, were the Chinese made foreigners—as they would be by the appointment of a Chinese consul—the proportion would be reversed. —*China Mail.*

NOTES FROM NATIVE PAPERS.

Sheepao.

The former Magistrate of Shanghai, Mr. Luh, has been ordered by the Provincial Treasurer of Nanking to proceed to the Yikow district, where it is reported that troubles are pending between the people and the foreign religious orders and also to take over the magisterial seal. Mr. Luh stoutly declined to accept office but took up the work of arranging matters between the people and converts so as to avoid any disturbance.

H.E. the Viceroy at Nanking has devised rather peculiar measures to keep up the standard of morality among his writers and the higher class of employés. Lately one of the composers of memorials took to leading a fast life, frequenting places not over respectable. One day he leaned out of the window of a wine-shop and saw two men, dressed in black, standing quietly by his horse. He took no notice of the matter but kept on drinking. When satiated, he left the place and walked up to his horse, the two strangers retiring a pace or two. Vaulting into the saddle he rode slowly along, cooling himself in the evening breeze. He soon heard footsteps, and perceived the men were following him. His heated brain imagined fearful consequences; the mysterious personages might be bandits or Koloas bent on assassination or plunder. He whipped up his horse and made a bee line for his quarters in the *yamen*; but his pursuers were fleet of

foot and kept up with the not very fast quadruped. On reaching the Viceregal *yamen* the writer called upon the guards to arrest the two bold men, who came up breathless. The guards moved not to obey the mandate, and the mysterious beings stepped up, saluted, and said, "Sir, do not feel angry or apprehensive. We are members of the secret police of H.E. the Viceroy. We have received instructions to follow any and all of the officials and gentlemen connected with the *yamen* and report to our master where they go, their actions, behaviour and conduct." Then they turned, mingled with the crowd and disappeared. Next day the writer's nag was reported to be for sale, and since that memorable evening he has not revisited his former haunts.

Hupao.

A very large sea-tortoise by some means got himself wedged between the timbers of a water sluice-gate outside Peking. In trying to extricate himself he forced open and broke two thick planks in the gate. The strength of the tortoise must have been tremendous. Notwithstanding all efforts to capture him, he escaped. The official keeper of the gate was fined for negligence.

Shênpuo.

By a decree issued on the 15th inst. Yung-ting has been appointed Commissioner for Imperial Manufactures in Soochow. This post is always held by a Manchu official.

On the 16th inst. about 4 o'clock in the afternoon a fire occurred in Soochow in the private residence of a retired official. The flames were confined by the high and thick firewalls, but burned fiercely till 7 o'clock in the evening when the letter containing this information was despatched. How long the fire lasted and what was the damage is not as yet ascertained. The house was a very grand and large one, and had hundreds of apartments.

Nine prisoners were taken from Chinkiang to the Tantu district *yamen* for trial. One of them, a minor official, leaped overboard, while crossing the river, and was drowned. All efforts to pick him up were fruitless. The matter was reported to the magistrate, it being stated that the said prisoner was rendered temporarily insane, by an attack of fits from which he always suffered, and it was while in this state that he committed suicide. The magistrate, however, ordered the guards to be remanded pending an investigation. How a man holding official rank, however low, came to be mixed up with a lot of criminals, and what made him take his own life, will be all brought to light when the investigation takes place.

Six men have been arrested and charged with being members of the Kolao Hui, by the Customs Taotai of Chinkiang. The names of the accused were given by the constable of the Tantu magistrate's *yamen*, who was arrested by order of H.E. the Viceroy. He was offered pardon in case he turned State's evidence. He acknowledged his previous connection with the society and urged that he had since reformed.

When Mr. Luh was acting Magistrate of Shanghai he made a general raid, in company with the Mixed Court Magistrate and assisted by the police, on the Hongkew gambling dens. The gamblers who were caught were severely punished, and the ground where the gambling huts were erected, was measured and confiscated. The case was practically finished but lately one Chang Kin-fu, perhaps an owner of the land, appealed to the Governor of this province, who ordered the Prefect of Sungkiang to retry the whole case. It is reported that one of the district *yamen* runners was implicated in the matter. The official documents, the witnesses and prisoners have all been sent to Sungkiang.

The investigation into the case of the prisoner holding official rank, who commit-

ted suicide, as reported on the 18th, has been completed and the following facts are reported. The deceased was a native of Kiangsu and an expectant magistrate in Anhui. For over twenty years he waited for an appointment but it never came. He held, however, small commissions and rendered much service though of an unimportant nature. Lately his concubine left him without saying good bye. Leave was granted him to look for her, and the faithless one was found in Shanghai. The pair took a native house-boat to make the return journey. Anchoring at Chinkiang before crossing the river, the deceased went on shore to purchase some necessities. Retracing his steps to where he had left the boat, he discovered that the woman had ordered the boat to sail for Nanking, thus again eluding him and taking along with her all his money, valuables and personal effects. The blow was a terrible one. For days he wandered aimlessly, talking to every one he met in an incoherent manner. During a lucid interval he went to the magistrate's *yamen* to ask assistance for the recapture of his fair one. The magistrate was ill and could not see him in person, whereupon he grew violent. To pacify him, the assistant magistrate received him. His mind again gave way, and after smashing everything in the parlour he attacked the assistant magistrate. After great difficulty he was secured by the united efforts of a dozen men, and with the sanction of the magistrate irons were placed on him to keep him quiet. When he was being taken to the Tantu *yamen* across the river he put an end to his own life by jumping into the water while the guards were looking after others. The magistrate was reprimanded for placing him among a lot of common malefactors, and the guards are to be punished for negligence. Moreover the magistrate is liable to be proceeded against in a civil suit by the family of the deceased for not having treated him as a man of his own rank but consigning him to the same boat which carried common criminals.

The suburban villagers of Ningpo heard rumblings of thunder and were looking for a heavy rain storm when they saw a swarm of locusts flying over their heads towards the south-west. For over half an hour the sky was black with them. The next day another swarm passed by about dusk. This occurred one week ago.

During the heavy rain storms in Kiangsi the water-courses were so swollen that the great dykes round about Nanchang Fu were in imminent danger of being carried away by the fast rising and swift running torrents. It was only by almost superhuman efforts that these works were saved. The authorities are now praying for good weather.

Some time ago, when there were many agitating rumours afloat in Chinkiang, the foreign Municipal Council issued an order that Chinese walking in the Concession during the night must carry a lighted lantern. On the night of the 15th inst. a Chinaman was arrested by a foreign constable for being in the concession without having a light. At the time there were many Chinamen taking the evening air about the place, and immediately there was a general indignant protest. The crowd increased to many hundreds. The Deputy of the Bureau of Foreign Affairs, the Deputy of the patrolling guards and the Commander of the Paokai hill garrison all hastened to the scene and order was restored on the releast of the Chinaman by the police. The crowd then dispersed. It is reported that the Customs Taotai afterwards called on the British Consul and requested him to revoke the order prohibiting Chinese from walking in the concession without lights at night, which request the Consul decided to comply with. The above was communicated to us by our correspondent.

During the annual street procession in Soochow the crowd became so dense in one

of the by-streets that three unfinished buildings collapsed with a fearful crash. Four men were fatally injured, and one woman with a child in her arms was killed outright. A water-melon dealer in a boat anchored close by the shore also perished, struck by the falling beams which sank the boat as well; and several other men were more or less injured. The authorities are now busy holding inquests.

Five prisoners charged with highway robbery were executed at Nanking about a week ago. None of them were over 30 years of age.

The Commander of the Chinhai garrison forces has received orders from the Ché-kiang Governor to proceed with forces to Wénchow against the bandits who have been making bloody incursions on the suburban villages of the city and threatening the city itself. The three bandits captured by the rustic volunteers have been put on trial. They have been very badly treated by their enraged captors, as many wounds on their persons testify. Though much tortured no confession has been extracted from them, and doubt is raised whether these men are really members of the dreaded mountain bands or whether they have been accused because of having incurred the enmity of some of the rustics.

Several mad dogs were lately killed at Wénchow in one day. Three persons were badly bitten by a dog which showed every symptom of hydrophobia and was singularly ferocious. It was clubbed to death after a hot chase. The wounded men are under medical treatment.

A private soldier of the Paokai hill garrison camp in Chinkiang and his wife both committed suicide at the same time. No reason can be assigned for the act. The burial expenses were paid by the commanders.

In one of the suburban villages outside Nanking lived a farmer and his wife. By dint of hard work and diligence they made enough for their daily necessities. Lately the farmer went to the city to sell some of his produce, leaving the woman alone in the house. About midnight several robbers broke into the premises and demanded money. The frightened woman having nothing to give, she was ruthlessly cut down, and the house was plundered of all its effects, which were not worth much. What caused the husband greater sorrow was that the poor victim was near her confinement. The Nanking magistrate held an inquest and defrayed all the burial expenses. Warrants are out for the arrest of the murderers, who when caught will no doubt suffer immediate decapitation.

Four thousand eight hundred piculs of Yunnan copper have been taken down by steamers from Ichang.

Hupao.

Eleven more of the Wénchow bandits have been captured by the village volunteers. There are no leaders among the prisoners. Two of them have been convicted and sentenced to imprisonment for life. The rest are still awaiting the decision of the high authorities.

A native passenger boat carrying a full load of passengers, their personal effects and money, from Shanghai to the Tungting Hills in the Tahu Lakes was boarded by pirates near a place called Lishan. There were besides the crew nine passengers, who were completely covered by the gleaming blades and pistols in the hands of the pirates and no one dared to resist. Over \$1,000, jewellery, cash, clothing and in fact everything portable in the whole boat changed hands. The lowdah begged hard to be allowed to keep some articles, but was rewarded with a bullet in his shoulder, and fainted from loss of blood. Another boat hand got a cut for not keeping still. When satisfied with plunder and blood they sailed away and were soon lost to sight. The lowdah, when his wounds were dressed, proceeded to the

yamén of the Sub-Prefect who had control of these waters to report the case. There he met some more pirates in the shape of yamén runners, who fled him well before permitting him to enter the court. When at last admitted to the sub-prefect's presence he stated his woes. The sub-prefect showed much anger and demanded whether the lowdah was sure the piracy had occurred within his jurisdiction. The poor lowdah knew enough of sailing a boat but was not sufficiently versed in geography to make the nice distinctions of boundaries of the watery expanse which the sub-prefect of the Tungting hills and the Soochow magistrates rule over. He could not reply and was driven out of the yamén. It then began to dawn upon his mind that no public official likes to have piracy or robbery occur in his territory, and a trip to Soochow would have a similar result. After all the passengers lost most, and with this consoling reflection he retired home to await the healing of his wound.

Shên-pao.

During the personal inspection by the city commandant of Wénchow one night he found the Mahung gate wide open and not a soldier on guard duty. For a moment he was astonished at the negligence of the official keeper, especially as there were rumours that bandits were watching for an opportunity to enter the walls with the object of plundering the pawn-shops. He called out aloud but no voice answered. A search was made and the official keeper at last appeared, drunk as a lord, while the braves, infected by the example of their chief, had gone "on a spree." The commandant soon brought the keeper to his senses by means of pretty strong threats. The gates were closed and the keeper and his guards placed under lock and key.

By the capsizing of a passenger boat three men were drowned at Wénchow. The authorities are inquiring whether the accident was caused by the wind or the overcrowding of the boat.

Law Reports.

H.B.M.'s SUMMARY CIVIL COURT.

Shanghai, 21st July.

Before R. W. MANSFIELD, Esq.,
Acting Assistant Judge.

CHAR GNO KEE v. ALLEN.

This was a claim for \$7.20, rent, owing since 1888.

Defendant said he had been out of work for two years and was unable to pay the money.

His Honour—This is a very small sum, \$7.20.

Defendant—It's a very large sum, your Honour, when you haven't got \$7.20.

Defendant, who admitted the debt, asked for an order for payment in two instalments, but His Honour refused, and made an order for payment of the full amount, with costs, on the 5th prox.

H.B.M.'s POLICE COURT.

Shanghai, 20th July.

Before R. W. MANSFIELD, Esq.,
Acting Assistant Judge.

R. v. HAMPTON, STRIMSON AND KNUDSEN.

John Hampton, seaman, *Kaisar-i-Hind*, was charged with being drunk and disorderly and assaulting a jinrichsha coolie. He admitted being drunk but denied the assault; and as the coolie did not appear, his Worship treated the charge as being one of drunk and disorderly. Accused, it seemed, had been riding in a jinrichsha for three hours without paying, and assaulted the coolie when the latter asked for payment. A native constable who interfered was also

assaulted by accused. The latter denied not having paid the coolie, and expressed his regret for being drunk. Fined \$3 or one week's imprisonment.

Charles Strimson, seaman, *barque George Thompson*, pleaded guilty to a charge of being drunk and disorderly at the Old Ningpo Wharf, was fined \$1, and ordered to be put on board his ship.

Christian Knudsen, seaman, *Kaisar-i-Hind*, pleaded guilty to a charge of drunkenness, was fined \$1, and ordered to be put on board.

21st July.

R. v. LI AH-TSE.

Li Ah-tse, boatswain of the *s.s. Ardgay*, was charged on a warrant for that he "did on May 29th last, while the steamer was on the voyage from Wuhu to Canton, at a place called Tao liao, in the Taipingchow district, 90 li from Chinkiang, in the river Yangtze, forcibly fasten a cloth over the head of one Yü Ping, a quartermaster on board the said ship, tie his hands together and throw him overboard."

His Worship read the following deposition made by the prosecutor to the Mixed Court Magistrate on June 23rd—"I charge certain persons with conspiring to murder me, and I ask that they be tried and punished. I am a native of Shantung and have hitherto been working as a sailor. During the 9th moon of last year, I was on the *Ardgay* as a quartermaster. The other Chinese on the steamer were all Cantonese. All went well until the steamer made a voyage from Shanghai to Wuhu, leaving Shanghai on May 24th. On this occasion the boatswain had with him 40 packages of smuggled salt, and on arrival at Wuhu this was discovered by the Customs watchers. Ah-tse and some others suspected me of having given information and they subsequently tried to do me injury by talking against me. I knew the captain was intending to dismiss me, but the chief officer and others stood up for me. On May 29th, at 8.15 in the evening, when the steamer was at Taoliao, the captain sent me forward to get the lamps. Accused and four or five other men came behind me and threw over my head a woollen garment which I had left on my bunk, gagging me with it. Then one of them tied my hands with a rope or string and they threw me into the river. By Divine protection I was washed ashore. I shouted for help, and a countryman heard me, helped me ashore and saved my life. The next day I got on board the *Taiwo*, and on June 1st I arrived at Shanghai, where I at once informed the police, by whom I was directed to come to this court and make my charge. As Ah-tse is a Chinaman I was directed to go to the Mixed Court, but when I went there the runner on duty told me to begone and paid no attention to me. I have therefore been waiting until now. About June 26th the steamer will in all probability be back in Shanghai. I had clothes and money on board, which Ah-tse and the others will no doubt get hold of and divide. I have been 6 months and 29 days on board and I was trusted by the captain and the rest. The captain and others cannot have heard of the conspiracy to murder me, and must have believed I fell into the river by accident and was drowned. I therefore pray that your Worship (the Mixed Court Magistrate) will have Ah-tse brought before the court and have him ordered to give up his accomplices; and if I am bringing a false charge I hereby declare that I am willing to submit to the punishment which would fall upon the accused if they were found guilty."

A. P. Lewis deposed—"I was first officer of the *Ardgay*. When the steamer was at Wuhu on May 27th, a Custom House officer came on board to search the ship, saying information had been laid about some salt. He found some in the chain locker underneath the fore-castle. Next day the prosecutor asked the captain to pay him off, as the

boatswain had threatened to kill him. The captain took no notice of the complaint. On the morning of the 29th the ship left for Whampoa. When I came on deck at 8 p.m. prosecutor was on watch, and the other quarter-master was on watch. At 8.30 the pilot asked me to send prosecutor forward to put out a light in the fore-castle which made it difficult for those on the bridge to see. I sent him forward, and the light was put out. I called him about 15 minutes afterwards, but he was not to be found. I called the boatswain and second officer and some of the crew to look for him. Prisoner told me he had seen the prosecutor with his best clothes on, and he suggested that prosecutor had jumped overboard to try to swim ashore. The second officer said that if a man wanted to get on shore he would have taken a life-buoy with him. Accused said "Yes" and the second officer and I went at once to see if any of the life-buoys were missing. We met two sailors coming off the poop, where the life-buoys were kept, and they told us two life-buoys were gone; which we found to be the case. There would have been hardly time, after the remark was made about the life-buoy, for the two sailors to throw the buoys overboard. They were not tied in any way, and could be thrown in a moment. It was about a quarter past nine when we found the life-buoys were gone. From the bridge one can see nothing of what is going on on deck, there being awnings spread fore and aft. It was a fine moonlight night. The captain and I subsequently made out a list of prosecutor's things. There was no money and no silver watch. There was some opium. Prosecutor was much the best man on board the ship. There had been bad feeling between prosecutor and the Cantonese.

James Parker deposed—I was second officer of the *Arday*. On the night in question the chief officer relieved me on the bridge at 8 o'clock. At the foot of the bridge ladder I met prosecutor who said he wished the captain had discharged him in Wuhu, as some one had stolen his money. I told him to tell the captain and prosecutor replied that he was afraid. I said I would tell the captain in the morning. I then went to bed. Before I was asleep, I heard the order given for the quarter-master to go forward and put out a light. I then went to sleep, and was aroused by the noise made by the men who were looking for the quarter-master. I left my room, took a lamp and went with prisoner to look for prosecutor, but could not find him. I came back to the fore part of the bridge, on the lower deck, and one of the crew suggested that prosecutor had jumped overboard. I said that if he had, he had probably taken a life-buoy with him. Some of the men at once went aft, and the chief officer and I followed them. We met them coming off the poop. One of them said that two life-buoys had gone. The last witness and I went on the poop, and found that two life-buoys had gone, and that the line attaching the patent signal to the port buoy had been cut, the signal remaining in the socket. I did not examine the starboard side of the poop, but I saw the buoy had gone from that side. I knew it was believed among the crew that prosecutor had given information about the salt, but it was also known that the information was given by the people to whom the boatswain tried to sell the salt. After I left the poop one of the firemen said he had seen the prosecutor putting on his cloth coat. This fireman I believe is one of the men who have since left the ship. There was nasty choppy water at the time, and the tide was running very strongly. A man would hardly be able to swim in such water without some support. At present there are only three of the crew remaining on board the ship who were on board at the time of the occurrence. Between the bridge and the fore-castle there were passengers and firemen sleeping on the hatches.

One of the crew was called as a witness, but said he knew nothing about the affair.

His Worship adjourned the case for a week, to allow the prosecutor, who is at Hankow, an opportunity to appear. Prisoner was remanded in custody.

22nd July.

R. v. OLSEN.

Hans Olsen, sailor, unemployed, admitted a charge of being drunk and disorderly in Broadway at 3.50 p.m., and this being his second offence, was sentenced to a week's imprisonment.

COURT OF CONSULS.

Before Messrs. J. A. LEONARD, (U.S. Consul-General), R. A. MOWAT (Acting Consul-General for Great Britain) and M. von LOEHR, (Acting Consul-General for Germany).

ANGUS MACPHERSON against THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Judgment

Dated Shanghai, July 9th, 1891.

In this case the plaintiff, who was a constable in the Shanghai Police Force, sues the Municipal Council, claiming damages on the ground that his dismissal from the Force was wrongful and contrary to the terms of an agreement made between the plaintiff and the Municipal Council.

The cause having been duly tried and considered, a majority of the Court (the Consul-General for Great Britain dissenting) find that the plaintiff has no cause of action.

We find that the plaintiff was dismissed by the Watch Committee of the Municipal Council, and that such dismissal was not wrongful. We are of the opinion that the said Watch Committee had authority, under Regulation XXIII of the Land Regulations and Bye-laws for the Foreign Settlements of Shanghai north of the Yang-ki-pang and the Memorandum of Duties undertaken by the Watch Committee, on page 13 of the Standing Orders of the Council and Committees, to so dismiss the plaintiff; that such action of the Watch Committee was the action of the Municipal Council, and was not in violation of the agreement between the plaintiff and the Municipal Council.

Therefore it is adjudged that the plaintiff recover nothing against the defendants, and that the defendants recover against the plaintiff one hundred dollars, Mexican, (\$100) as costs of their defence.

Court fees, sixty-one dollars, Mexican, (\$61) to be paid by the plaintiff.

J. A. LEONARD,
U.S. Consul-General.

M. VON LOEHR,
H.I.G.M.'s Acting Consul-General at
time of trial.

Opinion of Mr. MOWAT, H.B.M. Acting Consul General, dissenting from the judgment.

I regret that I am not able to come to the conclusion which the other members of the Court have arrived at.

Macpherson was dismissed by the Watch Committee on the 7th April "for wilful misconduct and insubordination." The wilful misconduct and insubordination consisted in his having said on the previous day, when informed that he had been fined that morning by the Watch Committee, that he would not submit to the fine. He had been, I consider, guilty of insubordinate conduct towards the Captain Superintendent on the 3rd April, for which he might either have been fined by the Captain Superintendent or dismissed by the Watch Committee. The Captain Superintendent thought it was not a case for a fine but for dismissal, and with that view reported it to the Watch Committee. That body, however, did not dismiss Macpherson, but

fined him. What authority had they to fine him? Article 4 of his agreement with the Council speaks of "punishment awarded against him by the Captain Superintendent." So in Rule 20 on page 3 of the "Rules and Regulations of the Shanghai Municipal Police Force," the power of the Watch Committee, apart from dismissal, is confined to authorising the Captain Superintendent to impose a larger fine than one of \$10 if he should be of opinion that a fine of that amount would be insufficient. But, as I have observed, the Captain Superintendent inflicted no fine and did not propose to inflict any: the Watch Committee were not therefore acting under this Rule.

In my opinion the Watch Committee had no authority to impose the fine or any fine; and I am further of opinion that Macpherson's mere declaration that he would not submit to a fine which was illegally imposed cannot be reasonably or fairly characterised or construed as "wilful misconduct and insubordination."

R. A. MOWAT,
H.B.M. Acting Consul-General.
Dated July 13th, 1891.

"YOU WILL NEVER GET BETTER, CAROLINE."

"When that wave strikes me I shall be washed away and drowned!"

So cried a sailor, clinging to a half-sunken wreck, as he saw a tremendous sea rolling towards him. Yet he lived to tell the tale safe on shore.

"Before this time next week I shall be dead!"

So said a woman in a time of great fear. Yet she also lived—and still lives—to explain her situation.

Here is her story, told in her own words and in her own way. She says:—"One day in September, 1887, I stood at the top of a flight of eleven steps, about to go down. Suddenly I was taken with a giddy sensation. Everything seemed to swim around me, and I fell. I rolled to the bottom of the steps and was picked up insensible, with a broken arm. The doctor recommended rest and quietness. In a few days I was better, but still felt the shock to my nervous system.

"Then many bad symptoms appeared. I had an uncomfortable feeling all over me which I cannot describe. I couldn't eat; my appetite was gone. There was a foul taste in my mouth; pains in the sides, back, and chest; coated tongue and a sense of weakness and distress in the stomach. I felt low and melancholy, and had anxieties and fears I could not trace to any particular cause. The doctor who attended me for some months said it was nervous debility, brought about by the shock.

"I go worse instead of better, and went to the London Hospital, Whitechapel Road, where I was an out-patient for several months but I kept getting worse. They said I was suffering with shock, liver congestion, and debility. I was then sent to the Brighton Convalescent Home, where they treated me for fourteen days, and did little or no good. In a short time I began to despair, and my husband and others who came to see me thought I was doomed. Thus I went on from month to month expecting each week would be my last. Again and again I whispered solemnly to myself, 'Before this time next week I shall be dead!'

"I took no further interest in anything pertaining to this world; but, thank God! I have a good husband and a good home. My husband carried me from my bed every day, and placed me in the chair sofa, and tried to cheer me up and persuade me I would get better. But since I have really got well, he tells me he never in his heart believed his own words.

"My sister, too, came frequently to see me, and did all she could to ease my sufferings; but, being unable to resist what her own eyes showed her, she often said, 'You will never get better, Caroline.'

"But who likes to read accounts of the troubles and sorrows of others? so much do each and all of us have of our own to bear. I crave your attention only for a few words more.

"I went on in this way—like one who stands on the crumbling edge of an open grave—until February, 1890, when a little book was left at my shop which told of the remarkable cures wrought by Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup. The narrative of the Policeman of Holyhead greatly impressed me. I said to my husband, 'The complaint that policeman suffered from is my complaint. The remedy that cured him may cure me.'"

"I sent at once over to Messrs. Lacy and Co., the Chemists, Whitechapel Road, for a bottle. It did me good. I could eat; but, better still, the food digested. Before this, when I swallowed a mouthful of solid food it seemed to turn to wind or sour acid and gas, and gave me such pain I fancied I had heart disease."

"I persevered with the medicine, and after taking six bottles I never felt so well in my life. I can now eat as heartily as any one, and am never distressed after taking food."

"In fact, I can now eat a jolly good dinner, and I leave you to imagine what a treat that is after being bad so long."

"My husband and relatives, as well as my neighbours, are all of my opinion—that Mother Seigel's Syrup saved my life."

"(Signed) Mrs. CAROLINE SAGE, wife of Mr. Henry Sage, Basket Maker and Stationer, 200, Whitechapel Road, London, E."

One point only in Mrs. Sage's statement needs a word of explanation. The fall downstairs, in which her illness apparently began, was in fact the result of the malady, which had for some time been undermining her nervous system—namely, indigestion and dyspepsia, and the giddiness which occasioned the fall was merely one of its symptoms.

(5) 10, 17 & 24jy 37

LIVER COMPLAINTS.—Dr. King's Dandelion and Quinine Liver Pills, without Mercury, are a potent remedy; remove all Liver and Stomach Complaints, Biliousness, Headache, Sickness, Shoulder Pains, Heartburn. Indigestion, Constipation. Made only in London, Sold everywhere. (5)

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Miscellaneous Intelligence.

BIRTHS.

At No. 2, Dent Road, on the 19th instant, Mrs. ROBERT LAW, of a son.

On the 16th July, on board the British ship *Minister of Marine*, the wife of Mr. BRYAN CARROLL, of a son. Annapolis papers please copy.

MARRIAGE.

On Saturday, the 27th June, at St. Andrew's Cathedral, Singapore, by the Rev. J. Perham, Colonial Chaplain, JULES MELCHIORRE FABRIS, youngest son of the late Antonio Melchiorre Fabris, of Springcroft, Beckenham, Kent, to ROSAMOND MARY, eldest daughter of Alexander WRIGHT, Planter, Pundalur, S.E. Wynaad, India.

DEATH.

At Glasgow, Scotland, on the 11th instant, CHRISTINE, the beloved wife of James HENDERSON, late of Tientsin, aged 59 years. (By telegram.)

PASSENGERS.

DEPARTED.

Per str. *Saikio Maru*, for Nagasaki—Messrs. M. von Loehr, J. C. Collyer, R. J. Solomon, M. S. Joseph, Tungle, Quan Zee Quan, Okami and Okitchi. For Shimonoseki—Mr. K. Nomura. For Vladivostok—Messrs. J. M. Price and C. Delorme. For Kobe—Mrs. Wells. Dr. R. H. Campbell, Messrs. J. Akakabe and W. L. Muir. For Yokohama—Mr. and Mrs. H. Dyer and Miss Taki. For San Francisco—H. E. R. Gil de Urbarri, Mrs. E. Kimball, Mrs. J. Ward Hall and Mr. J. Kaufmann. For Liverpool—Mr. Alex Campbell. For London—Mr. and Mrs. Vincent Smith, Messrs. W. A. Thurmann and P. McGregor Grant.

Per str. *Melbourne*, for Kobe—Mr. and Mrs. J. Neale, Miss Elwin, Mr. and Mrs. Bailie, Mr. and Mrs. Killie, Miss Posey, Mr.

and Mrs. Leaman and 2 children, Misses Lattimore, Lane, Sayle, E. Kerr, Smithy and M. Parker, Mr. and Mrs. Trueman, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Burke, Mrs. Goldberg, Mrs. Tudor Davies and Mr. Macgowan.

Per str. *Wuchang*, for Tientsin—Messrs. J. M. del Arroyo, Loumyer and Schomburg. For Chefoo—Mrs. Seaman and Mrs. Yates.

Per str. *Kowshing*, for Ningpo—Mr. Whistler.

Per str. *Amoy*, for Hongkong—Mr. Kojuro.

Per str. *Agamennon*, for Foochow—Mr. H. Schlee.

Per str. *Pechili*, for Foochow—Mr. A. D. McInnes.

Per str. *Ichang*, for Ningpo—Mr. A. Newburg.

Per str. *Kiangteen*, for Ningpo—Messrs. Pallanjee, Shapurjee, Bomanjee, Martin, W. T. Bidwell, Danforth, Nodop and H. P. Wilkinson.

Per str. *Chungking*, for Chefoo—Mrs. Brockett and child. For Tientsin—Mr. Mignot.

Per str. *Taku*, for Newchwang—Miss Taudberg.

ARRIVED.

Per str. *Malva*, from London—Mr. Moorhead. From Hongkong—Mrs. Barcositz, Messrs. Wang Peh Sian, Wang Cheong On, Wang Seong Cheong, To Choon Hye and Sun Heen.

Per str. *Melbourne*, from Marseilles—Mr. Mignot. From Hongkong—Mrs. Gilsey, Mrs. Clutterbuck, Messrs. Mondoy, Philippe, Jean, Krischbaum and Loumeyer.

Per str. *Jason*, from Liverpool—Capt. and Mrs. Webster.

Per str. *Kobe Maru*, from Yokohama, &c.—Dr. R. J. Sloan, Messrs. J. Bacheerls, C. Melville Donaldson, T. Lee Hen, Sotomura, G. Hanslee, C. Barnes, J. Noppen, D. Hay, Tanaka, Ishida, Inzuka, Tonoff, Kadota and Morikami.

Per str. *Empress of Japan*, from Hiogo—Mr. and Mrs. Wright, Messrs. Bullock, Russell, Schomburg, C. A. L. Dunn and Lehmann.

Per str. *Tatung*, from Hankow—Russian Consul, wife and 2 children.

Per str. *Kowshing*, from Ningpo—Messrs. Crompton, Raper, Davis, Fleet and Klien.

Per str. *Ardgay*, from Hongkong and Swatow—Messrs. Hargraves and Behn.

Per str. *Yuenueo*, from Hankow—Mr. A. E. Molland.

Per str. *Ichang*, from Ningpo—Capt. Cl. Nodop.

Per str. *Taku*, from Newchwang via Chefoo—Master Williams.

Per str. *Kiangteen*, from Ningpo, &c.—Messrs. P. C. Pallanjee, F. Bonanjee, Martin, A. Shapurjee, W. T. Bidwell, Danforth, Chun, Lee, Lai, H. P. Wilkinson.

Per str. *El Dorado*, from Chefoo—Miss Clark, Dr. and Mrs. Hunter and 4 children.

Per str. *Haean*, from Tientsin and Chefoo—Mr. and Miss Way.

Per str. *Ichang*, from Ningpo—Mr. Neunorg.

Per str. *Kowshing*, from Ningpo—Mr. Whistler.

Per str. *Meifoo*, from Swatow via Amoy—Mr. Gedraht.

Per str. *Pekin*, from Hankow—Mr. Baker.

From Chinkiang—Miss Bontkes, General and Mr. Jones and child.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Day of Month.	Barometer		WIND.		Hygrometer at 9 A.M.		Thermometer in shade.	
	9 A.M.	at 10 A.M.	Direction.	Force.	Dry bulb.	Wet bulb.	Max.	Min.
July 18	29.76	83.0	S.W.	3	83.0	79.0	85.0	78.0
19	29.67	82.5	S.E.	4	82.5	79.5	87.5	78.5
20	29.65	82.0	Z	0	82.0	79.0	89.5	80.0
21	29.75	84.0	S.W.	1	84.0	82.0	90.0	80.0
22	29.74	82.0	"	2	82.0	80.0	88.0	80.0
23	29.75	84.0	"	2	84.0	81.5	90.0	80.0
24	29.72	85.0	"	3	83.9	81.0	92.0	82.0

EXPLANATION.

Initials:—b. blue sky; c. clouds; f. fog; h. hail; l. lightning; m. misty (hazy); o. overcast (dull); r. rain; s. snow; t. thunder; z. calm. Force from 1 to 12 estimated.

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Berlin

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

PIECE GOODS.—There has been a lull during the interval, the market being much quieter after the large amount of goods sold in the previous week, which appears to have exceeded the particulars published considerably. The inquiry has continued, but it is more or less speculative and at prices which have failed to attract sellers, especially in the case of the falling market. It has prevailed, up to today. There is no special reason to which to assign this quietness, the present time is, apparently, just between the seasons, so to speak, and it is not likely that buying to any extent will be indulged in for the next two or three weeks, when the heat of the summer should be about over. The news from the out-ports is not at all of a discouraging nature, there is merely a feeling of lassitude, natural at this period of the year, and prospects are fair for a good demand in the early autumn. The cheap prices at which import-makers are offering from Manchester have induced forward business to some extent, but, in view of the uncertainty regarding exchange, the natives are acting cautiously and are showing a disposition to operate more on a selling basis again.

Grey Shirtings.—8 4-lbs.—So far as reported the business transacted this week has been very small, particulars of not more than 20,000 pieces having reached me, prices being about on a basis of those ruling last week, namely, *Single Feather* £1.32, *Feeny Ya Blue* *Butterfly* £1.35, *Woman* £1.37, *Simoo Porcupine* £1.40, *Blue Goose* £1.43, *Two Flugs* £1.44, *Blue Anchor* £1.55 and *Blue Arrow* £1.57, *Suntee Arrow* £1.60, *Pigs Head* £1.72 and *Guardman* £1.74. Offers have been received at lower prices without tempting sellers, who seem to be a little firmer. Rates at auction are just a shade steeper, but the consumptive demand does not appear to be very brisk just now.

Light Weights.—Further sales of *Free chop 5 lbs.* are published at £0.70 privately, at auction, however, another decline has occurred in these lower weights, but for 7-lbs. there is a slight recovery.

Heavy Weights.—There is very little trading, the few sales reported being—*Blue 7 Child* £1.93, *Red 6 Women* £1.95, *Blue 3 Men* £2.16 net, *Woman* £2.07, *Two Flugs* £2.05, *in Suntee Old Man* £2.10. Some of the commoner chops are rather easier at auction, but the better makes have realized steady prices. There is some little demand for special chops for Cores and business has been done on slightly easier terms.

12-lbs., 36-inch.—Inquiry has been quieter and the business done small. The only transactions reported are *Soldier P* at £2.24 and *Mandarin 188 B* at £2.35.

White Shirtings.—In the ordinary 64-reed the only sales reported from first hands are 2,500 pieces *Blue Monster* at £1.45 and a small lot of *Koonying Woman* at £1.78, but a reeve of *Blue Dog* is also mentioned at £1.50. In the finer makes a further sale of *Gold seals* has been made at £2.35, as before. The demand for these fine goods is rapidly falling off. There is not much change at auction, one way or the other, for either 64 or 72-reed.

T-Cloths.—The market is exceptionally quiet privately and prices are lower at auction. The only sale reported is *Free Stuy* at £1.40. There is, perhaps, a little demand for common 8 lbs. which appear scarce.

Jeans.—*English.*—A sale of *Koonying Beaver* at £1.52 is reported. A small parcel of American arrived recently, the first this year.

Drills.—*English.*—Business has been very small, as reported, but one or two sales are kept private, prices showing a decline. The only ones published are *Peacock* £2.00, *Blue 3 Men* £2.10 and *Seaver* £2.60.

American.—Sales this week amount, in the aggregate, to nearly 24,000 pieces, namely, *Blue Elephant* and *Blue Joss B* £2.25, *Blue Large Joss* £2.32, *Centaur* £2.47 and *Pepperell* £2.60, all less 1%. The market is beginning to look a little steeper.

Sheetings.—*English.*—A quiet business is passing, settlements being about 12,000 pieces, the prices paid being—*One Lumber* £2.12, *Style and Fish* £2.23, *Feima* £2.25 and *Cock* £2.32. The first two show a big drop in value, the Importers being anxious to realize, which will not help to sustain the market.

American.—A fair business, in extent, has been done in the lighter weight goods at cheap prices, sales amounting in all to 27,000 pieces, namely:—*Buffalo and Boy* £2.23, *Augusta Crescent* £2.30, *Blue Large Joss* £2.35 and *Bull's Head* £2.40 and £2.40, all less 1%. The market remains weak, but clearances are not so bad.

Cotton Yarn.—*English.*—Nothing further is reported. The prices paid last week for the sales I mentioned were £0.66 for single 28/32 and £2.72 for 2 fold 30/32.

Bombay.—A very small business is reported at extremely weak prices, buying being chiefly for Tientsin and Chefoo. No. 16, show a further decline of about half a twel and No. 20, from three-quarters to one tal. No. 10s. are nominally unchanged, the small transactions being confined to the best spinnings at former prices. Sales, amounting to 1,121 bales, are as follows:—

No. 6s., 5 bales—*Churimbhoi* £40.

No. 10s., 130 bales—*Anglo-India* £43, *James Greaves* £44, *Howard* and *Bulough* £46, *Britannia (Ring)* and *Connaught* £46.

No. 16s., 484 bales—*Victoria* £49, *Union* £50, *Prasidewy* £50, *Pulki* and *Likindias* £51, *Jubilee* £51, *Churimbhoi* £51, *Britannia (Mule)* and *Bombay Cotton Mill* £52, *Franchise* £52, *Pelt* £52.

No. 20s., 502 bales—*Union* £51, *Dawn* £52, *Ripon (Ring)* £52, *Imperial* £53, *Ripon (Mule)* £53, *Molibal* £53, *James Greaves* £53, *Tex Carrier* and *Wine Porter* £54, *Howard* and *Bulough* £54, and *Connaught* £54.

Fancy Goods.—The demand for spot goods is not very brisk, but still a quiet business is passing in miscellaneous makes. Sales of 1,000 pieces 4-lbs. *Turkey Red* are reported at £1.61 for *Flower Vase*, £1.65 for *Mandarin Coat* and £1.80 for *Gold Dragon*, and a further 1,000 pieces 4 and 4½-lbs. of a new chop on private terms. There is a good inquiry for *Figured and Crêpe Laidings*, but prices are a little too low to lead to business yet. In *Cotton Spanish Stripes* a sale of 125 pieces *Spirlet* and *Gentle* is mentioned at £0.15 for *Telescope* chop.

Woollens.—Sales this week have been rather irregular but prices, on the whole, have not suffered very much. Best *Camlets* are firm at last week's quotations, but some of the lower makes are rather weaker. Nothing is reported from private hands. In *Long Bells* the price is maintained privately for *V Scarlet*, namely £4.67, but at auction the lower qualities are a shade weaker. *Laidings* show an improvement of nearly a mace per piece for *Black*, both in the 10 and 12 reeds at auction, but nothing is mentioned otherwise. *Spanish Stripes* are about the same, just a trifle weaker, perhaps, for *Dark Blue*.

Kerosene Oil.—At auction 11,000 cases damaged Devoes were sold at £1.02 to £1.05 and 2,000 cases at 98 to 99 cand. Privately there has been very little doing. The *Victoria* arrived with some 30,000 cases from Peru.

Opium.—Closing quotations:—*Malwa*, new £335/350, old £365/408; *Patna* new £360; *Benares* new £362.

Metals and Miscellaneous.—From Mr. Al-x. Belfield's Report of the 24th July:—*My* has been reasonably quiet and but few goods are passing into consumption.

LEAD.—Sales reported are:—100 tons L.B., "spot," at £3.93, 50 tons *Enthoven* at £3.92 (1 month's delivery), and 100 tons *Australian*, "on arrival," at £3.85.

NAILRODS & BAR IRON.—There is no business in this line, and quotations are barely maintained.

IRON WIRE.—There is some demand at prices which however do not meet holder's views.

OLD IRON.—A parcel of some 600 coils *Cobble Wire* was sold during the week, but prices have not looked out. 700 piculs *Telegraph Wire* were sold at auction at £1.77, and a few hundred piculs *Anchor Chins* at £1.70. Private sales are: 18 tons *Cable Wire* at £2.00, 10 tons *Galvanized Telegraph Wire* at £2.30, and 240 piculs *Bar* at £1.80.

TIN PLATES.—Some 2,000 boxes L.C.W. are reported contracted for at £3.72 to £3.75.

STEEL & SPELTER.—No change.

STRAITS TIN.—Is selling at £26 for *Fok-chok*, and £24.50 for *Sow-kong*.

YELLOW METAL SHEATHING.—Small parcels have been contracted for at home rates.

JAPAN COPPER.—No business of any importance doing under this heading.

CAMAGON WOOD.—A sale of 1,600 piculs is on record at \$1.25, f. o. b. *Steamer Hongkong*.

MATCHES.—Without change.
WINDOW GLASS is lower, and no offers beyond £2.30 for good assortments are obtainable.
NEE-LES.—There is a small but fair business doing in oiled combs. O. Crown chop, No. 1/11, 75 cases are reported done at £17.25.
DYES AND COLORS. Sales continue to be of a retail character, and deliveries of contract goods are unsatisfactory. 5,000 bottles Blue, Eagle chop, were sold at 14 cands., and 5,000 tins, 8 oz., Violet, Boy chop, at 13 cands.
BUTTON AND UMBRELLAS are almost unsaleable at present.
STEARIN CANDLES.—Further sales of some 1,500 boxes, 9 oz., have been made at \$1.40 to \$1.13.
PRINTED TOWELS.—Several parcels, 15/30, have been placed at 3½ cands.
WORM TABLETS.—140 cases slightly damaged goods were cleared at 40 to 45 cands.

EXPORTS.

Silk.—From Messrs. Cronie & Burkill's Circular of 23rd July:—London telegrams dated 21st July report the Silk market dull, and quote Gold Stork at 12/7 per lb. Deliveries of Chinas to 20th July 860 bales.

RAW SILK.—Business has been steady since our last report was issued. Settlements amount to about 1,700 bales.

TSATLERS.—A lot of 700 bales have changed hands, showing about £5 reduction on last week's quotations. Buff to II were taken at £357½, Bird Chundings at £300, Gold Lion at £290 and Gold Ki in at £280.

HANGCHOW TSATLERS.—A small business has been done in Pagoda Tung How at £272½ and Pagoda Neor at £257½.

TAYSAMS.—Settlements are about 400 bales showing but a very slight difference in prices. White Kaling, Gold Lily Flower Extra I at £332½, Green Kaling Cicada I at £312½, Green Goose I at £302½, Green Goose II at £252½, 9x12 Moss Double Butterfly I at £252½.

KEINS.—A small transaction has taken place in Double Man III at £240.

YELLOW SILKS.—Settlements total up to 300 bales. Prices are weak. Mienyangs at £220, Foyungs at £210/212½ and Szechuene £165/167½.

Arrivals as per Customs Returns from the 16th to the 22nd inst. are 2,682 bales of White and 817 piculs of Yellow and Wild Silks.

REBELLS.—About 100 bales have changed hands. Red Pagoda I at £335, II £325, III £315, Worm and Leaf I £335, II £325, III £315. Filatures nothing doing.

WILD SILKS.—Continues very quiet, 100 bales have been settled at 93½ to 95 for good No. 2. The stock amounts to about 1,500.

WASTE SILKS.—The market remains very quiet. Curries to the extent of 200 piculs have been settled at £55 to 56 for 60 per cent. No. 1, 30 per cent. No. 2 and 10 per cent. No. 3. Shoushing Cocoons were done at £77 and Yuhong Cocoons at £72. Boiled Waste is held for £144.

SHANTUNG FOSGERS.—No transactions.

Purchases include:—TSATLER, Buffalo II £357½, do. III £332½, Bird "Fung-ling" £322½, do. "Chun-ling" £300 Kuekee's Kin-ling £300, Yellow Elephant £300, Mountain III £300, do. IV £290, Gold Elephants £300, Gold Lion £290, Damar SS SS £280, Cheung-ling £275, Gold Kili £280, Yaonlay's S-sling £250. HANGCHOW TSA-LER, Pagoda Tung-how £272½, do. Neor £257½. TAYSAM, Wh. Kah. Gold Lily Flower extra I £332½, Green Kah. Cicada I £312½, do. Green Goose I £302½, do. do. II £282½, do. M. £285, do. Le Van-chong Chay-ling £282½, 9/12 Moss Green Stork III £252½, do. Double Butterfly I £252½. SKEINS, Double Man III £240. YELLOW SILK, Mienyangs £220, Foyungs £210 a £212½, Szechuene £165 a 167½. TESSAR, Raws £93½ a £95. RE-BELED, Red Pagoda I £335, do. II £325, do. III £315, Worm and Leaf I £335, do. II £325, do. III £315.

	1891-92	1890-91	1889-90	1888-89	1887-88	1886-87.
Settlements for this month	1,700	1,000	1,500	1,250	300	500 bales.
for the season	9,000	7,500	17,000	5,750	11,800	8,000 "
Stock	11,300	12,500	9,000	12,000	12,600	13,600 "
Total arrivals	20,300	20,000	26,000	17,750	23,800	21,000 "

	England.	France, &c.	Total Europe.	America.	India & Egypt.	Canton & Straits.	Grand Total.
Export White Silk	972	4,371	5,343	267	281	190	6,084 bales.
.. Yellow	...	392	392	...	301	...	693 "
.. Wild	344	416	760	10	...	42	812 "
.....	1,316	5,179	6,495	277	585	232	7,589 "
Arrivals to 1890-91	830	4,926	5,756	235	306	237	6,536 "
.. 1889-90	1,531	12,882	14,413	297	174	233	15,117 "
Export—Waste Silk	1,620	164	1,784	18	...	...	1,802 piculs.
.. Cocoons	861	33	894	47	...	55	1,026 "

* Many shipments are now sent up coast, Marseilles or London.

Tea.—From Messrs. Furdon & Co.'s Tea Report of 24th July:—**BLACK TEA.**—Settlements since our last report amount to 6,509 half-chests, showing no change in prices. Teas "for price" remain very firm, the lowest quotation being 6½d. p. lb. The news from London is very discouraging, "type" by telegram is 5½d. for November, being a drop of ½d. on previous quotation for the same month.

It is with some diffidence we approach the subject of total supply at this early period of the season. Variations must be more or less dependant on Chinese sources, which are not always the most reliable, but as far as we can gather, arrivals will not exceed more than 160,000 half-chests, against last year 200,000 half-chests. We estimate the total export to London at 26,500,000 lbs., and to America 4,000,000 lbs. Quotations are:—

At 4/6½, £1.10. freight, and 13% charge.

Ningchow	£15 a 20½	8½d. a 11d. per lb.	O-pack	£11½ a 13	6½d. a 7½d. per lb.
Keemun	£17½ a 18	9½d. a 9½d. "	Osaka	£11½ a 21½	6½d. a 11½d. per lb.
Hohow	£16½	9½d. a 11d. "	Shantaw	£10.80 a 11½	6½d. a 6½d.
Oosam	£11.10 a 11½	6½d. a 6½d. "			

	1891-92.	1890-91.
Arrivals	74,241 half chests, against 67,025 half-chests.	
Settlements	27,741 "	16,025 "
Stock	46,500 "	51,000 "

COUNTRY-GREEN TEAS.—The market has been opened for Moyunes and Teenkai at about last season's Teal prices. So far the settlements are small. The quality of the liquor is about the same as last year, but the "make" is poorer, the No. 1 Young Hyeons again showing signs of suffering at the expense of the Foyungues and Sowmees. Fychows may be quoted down one test per picul from the opening. Quotations are:—

Moyunes	£19½	27½ p. pol.
Teenkai	£18	31 "
Fychow	£16½	18½ "

	1891-92.	1890-91.
Arrivals	20,709 half-chests, against 8,364 half-chests.	
Settlements	9,709 "	3,764 "
Stock	11,000 "	4,600 "

PINGPONGS.—Are in small demand at slightly lower prices. Quotations range from £15½ a 23½ per picul.

	1891-92.	1890-91.
Arrival	70,986 half-chests,	61,577 half-chests
Settlements	47,486 ..	44,477 ..
Stock	23,500 ..	17,100 ..

Local-packed.—No business is reported.

	1891-92.	1890-91.
Arrivals	2,683 half-chests, against	2,657 half-chests
Settlements	2,497 ..	2,307 ..
Stock	186 ..	350 ..

Freight to London.—Rates have declined to 30s. per ton. Mail Steamers, Holt's, P. & O. s.s. *Bombay*, *Glenlyon*, *Cardiganshire* and *Ningchow* circulated.

New York.—The s.s. *Thorndale* is loading at £2 per ton; the rate via London is £1.17.6 per ton.

Exchange on London—4/6½ a 4/6½ 4 m/s. cred. and dect.

New York—89½ 4 m/s.

EXPORT OF TEA TO GREAT BRITAIN.—SEASON 1891-92.

	Black.	Green.	Total.
1891. From commencement of season to date of last Report	18,972,578	799,352	19,771,930 lbs.
Cleared July 17, <i>Pekin</i> , from Shanghai for London	21,195	77,133	98,328 ..
" " 17, <i>Glenlyon</i> , " " " "	32,068	.....	32,068 ..
" " 17, " " from Hankow for London	60,051	.....	60,051 ..
From commencement of season to 23rd July 1891	19,085,892	876,485	19,962,377 ..
" " " " corresponding date last season	18,335,336	428,600	18,763,936 ..
Increase, present season	750,556	447,885	1,198,441 ..

EXPORT OF TEA TO THE UNITED STATES.—SEASON 1891-1892.

	Black.	Green.	Total.
1891. From commencement of season to date of last Report	2,372,988	1,337,380	3,710,368 lbs.
Cleared July 14, <i>Euphrates</i> for New York	75,049	479,383	554,402 ..
" " 15, <i>Patagonia</i> " San Francisco	47,827	95,976	142,803 ..
" " 17, <i>Saikia Maru</i> " " "	7,532	42,627	50,159 ..
" " 17, " " New York	4,601	82,984	87,585 ..
" " 17, " " Chicago	.....	84,225	84,225 ..
From commencement of season to 23rd July, 1891	2,507,967	2,122,575	4,630,542 lbs.
" " " " corresponding date last year	2,891,024	2,366,200	5,257,224 ..
Decrease, present season	383,057	243,625	626,682 ..

EXPORT OF TEA TO ODESSA.—SEASON 1891-92.

	Black.	Green.	Total.
1891. From commencement of season to date of last Report	22,333,528	.....	22,333,528 lbs.
Cleared July 11, <i>Koetromz</i> , for Odessa from Hankow	3,044,148	.....	3,044,148 ..
From commencement of season to 23rd July, 1891	25,377,676	.....	25,377,676 ..
" " " " corresponding date, last season	22,820,161	.....	22,820,161 ..
Increase present season	2,557,515	.....	2,557,515 ..

EXPORT OF TEA TO BOMBAY.—SEASON 1891-2.

	1891-92.
From commencement of season to date of last Report	149,285 lbs.
Cleared 17th July <i>Pekin</i>	211,015 ..
From commencement of season to 23rd July, 1891	360,300 ..
" " " " Corresponding date last season	82,778 ..
Increase present season	277,522 ..

Freight.—From Messrs. Wheelock & Co.'s Report of 24th July:—The past fortnight as regards the London and New York freight market has on the whole been a very quiet one; during the last few days however there has been some little excitement and rates have receded to a considerable extent. It appears that an understanding to support rates had been entered into by the various representatives of the Steamer Companies, but for some reason this arrangement has come to an untimely end and we are now likely to have strong competition for the limited quantity of cargo offering. For ourselves we must candidly admit that we consider the attitude taken up will prove most disastrous and must leave it to others more competent to judge what benefit, if any, will be derived by this sudden reduction. To-day's quotations close steady at the figures given below. Coastwise—There have been some enquiries for small steamers for the routes mentioned in our last but beyond the settlement noted below we have heard of no business. From Nagasaki to Shanghai—A further decline has again to be noted for want of demand.

For London via usual ports of call and Suez Canal:—The P. & O. extra boat *Bombay* and s.s. *Glenlyon* clear to-morrow and the s.s. *Cardiganshire* 27th, whilst the s.s. *Jaxon* and s.s. *Ningchow* are advertised for despatch 29th instant. Tonnage will be shortly increased by the s.s. *Benghee* due from Japan any day.

For New York via Suez Canal:—On the departure of the s.s. *Moray*, the s.s. *Thorndale* was circulated to take the berth; she arrived yesterday and having but a very limited amount of space allotted to this port will clear 27th calling at Amoy to fill up. Rate of freight 40s. per ton measurement for Tea and General Cargo. Via the Cape:—The C. S. *Whitely* is now on the berth and open to take cargo at the advanced rate of 26s. per ton.

Departures for London, via usual ports of call and Suez Canal:—British steamer *Glenlyon* via Foochow 18th instant; British s.s. *Agamemnon* via Foochow 19th instant; and the s.s. *Benalder* 22nd idem also via Foochow.

Departures for New York, via usual ports of call and Suez Canal:—British steamer *Euphrates* via Hongkong 15th instant; British s.s. *Moray* via Foochow 22nd instant.

Departures for San Francisco:—British ship *Annie E. Wright* 1,847 tons register 11th instant, in ballast under orders from home; British ship *Patagonia* 1,199 tons register 16th instant, via Kobe; American ship *San Joaquin* 1,555 tons register 21st instant, via Hakodadi fixed at home, but cleared for Guam.

Departure for Manila:—British ship *Minister of Marine* 1,648 tons register 14th instant, in ballast under orders from home.

Departure for Vancouver:—American ship *Benjamin Sewall* 1,362 tons register 17th instant, via Yokohama.

Quotations are:—Shanghai to London—P. & O. S. N. Co. 30s. per ton for tea 27s. 6d. for general cargo; through to New York 37s. 6d. for tea and general cargo. O. S. N. Co. 30s. per ton for tea 25s. 0d. for general cargo; through to New York 37s. 6d. for tea and general cargo. Glen Line 30s. per ton for tea 25s. 0d. for general cargo; through to New York 37s. 6d. for tea and general cargo. C. S. M. S. N. Co. current rates. Nagasaki to Shanghai, \$1.10 to \$1.15 per ton of coal nett, for both steamers and sailing vessels. Newchwang to Amoy 23 cents per picul. Chefoo to Amoy 17 to 18 cents per picul.

Settlements during the fortnight:—American ship, *Hecia* 1,476 tons register, Shanghai to Vancouver via Japan private terms. British steamer, *Glenlough* 1,650 tons register, Kuchinotzu to Rangoon private terms. British steamer *Ashington* 809 tons register, Newchwang to Kobe 20 cents per picul 10 day days.

Disengaged vessels in port:—*Harvard*, American barque, 982 tons register; *Nanpactus*, British ship, 1,399 tons register; *Geo. Thompson*, British barque, 1,128 tons register; *Victoria*, Norwegian barque, 855 tons register.

Coal.—From Messrs. Wheelock & Co.'s report of 24th July:—The slightly better feeling mentioned in our last was of very short duration and business generally is in a very dormant state. **CARDIFF:**—Remains dull in the extreme. The sailing vessel *Centurio* arrived day before yesterday with about 2,400 tons; we believe this cargo is unsold. **AT TRALIAN:**—Wollongong. Our market remains steady although there has been a slight decline in prices, and large sales having been effected amongst the natives, the deliveries have consequently been good. The sailer *George Thompson* arrived on the 10th instant with 1,400 tons and the *Chingta* on the 19th instant with 1,300 tons, both cargoes having been sold to arrive the former at £7.50 ex ship and the latter same price ex godown. A cargo of 2,400 tons to arrive next month has been placed at £7.40 per ton ex godown. We hear of two other cargoes having been sold, to arrive in the course of two or three months, but the terms have not yet transpired. **JAPAN:**—Remains neglected.

Cardiff, ex godown	11.00 nominal.	Japan, Miki Small, ex godown	4.60 sales.
American Anthracite, ex godown ..	8.50 ..	Yamabuko, ex godown	3.00 firm.
Sydney, Wollongong, ex sailing ship ..	7.50 ..	Keelung, Lump, ex godown	4.75 nominal.
Steamer cargo ex godown	7.50 ..	Hayama, ex godown	4.25 steady.
Newcastle, N.S.W., ex godown	9.00 no stock.	Chikuzen ex godown	3.00 nominal.
Japan, Takasima Lump, ex godown ..	5.75 nominal.	Namazutsu, ex godown	4.25 ..
" Small	4.50 ..	" Dust	3.00 no stock.
" Miki Lump	5.50 sales		

Arrivals during the fortnight have been:—Mixed Japan, 5,400 tons; Miki Lump, 4,468 tons; Wollongong, 2,697 tons; Takasima Lump, 1,418 tons; Keelung, 590 tons; Miki Small, 250 tons; Cardiff, 3,259 tons; total, 18,082 tons.

Shares.—The business of the week comprises Hongkong Banks at 205 per cent. prem. for August, Taku Tugs at S. \$60, cum div., Yangtze Insurance at \$76, Unions at \$96 Hongkong Fire at \$312½ from Hongkong, China Fires at \$81½ and 82½, Pootung Wharf shares at \$120, Co-operative Cargo-boats at \$57½, Waterworks at \$152½, Shanghai-Sumatra, old at \$230, and new at \$150, Shanghai Laukats at \$72½, Sheridan Mines at \$330, Mendotas at \$295, Belmonts at \$85, and Imuris at \$9½ for August, and \$9½ and 9 for cash.

Exchange.—On London—Telegraphic Transfers, 4s. 5½d. Bank Bills, demand, 4s. 5½d. Bank Bills, 4 months sight, 4s. 6½d. First-Class Credits to Banks, 4 months sight, 4s. 6½d. 6 months sight, 4s. 7d. Private and Documentary, 4 months sight, 4s. 6½d., 6 months sight, 4s. 7½d. On France—Bank Bills, demand, Pes. 5 65; Credits and Documentary Bills, 4 months sight 5.78, 6 months sight, 5.81. On Germany—Credits and Documentary Bills, 4 months sight, Marks 4.66. On New York—Credits and Documentary Bills, 4 months sight, 89½. On Hongkong—Telegraphic Transfers, per cent. discount 27½; Private Bills, 3 days sight, 29½. On Yokohama—Telegraphic Transfers, 73½. Private Bills, 30 days sight, 72½. On Bombay and Calcutta—Telegraphic Transfers, Rs. 307. Bank Bills, demand, Rs. 307½. Bullion—Gold Bars, Peking, 98 touch, \$215.50. Silver Bars, \$111.00. Mexican dollars, \$72.925. Carolus dollars, \$90.00. Copper Cash, 1,380. Native Interest, mace 1.2. Bar Silver in London, per oz. 46½.

DAILY QUOTATIONS.

(From Messrs. Morris & Fergusson's Circular.)

July	Bar Silver Per oz in L'don.	ON LONDON.								FRANCE.		GERMANY.	N. YK.		YOKO-	INDIA.
		ON LONDON.				ON LONDON.				FRANCE.		GERMANY.	N. YK.		YOKO-	
		For Transfers.	Bank 4 m/s.	Credits 4 m/s.	Doc'ty. 4 m/s.	For Transfers.	Bank 4 m/s.	Credits 4 m/s.	Doc'ty. 4 m/s.	For Transfers.	Bank 4 m/s.	For Transfers.	Bank 4 m/s.	Doc'ty. 4 m/s.	For Transfers.	Bank 4 m/s.
18th	46	4.5½	4.5½	4.6½	4.6½	4.6½	4.6½	4.6½	4.6½	5.76/5.78	5.77/5.80	4.65	89½	28	73½	307½
20th	46	4.5½	4.5½	4.6½	4.6½	4.6½	4.6½	4.6½	4.6½	5.74/5.77	5.75/5.78	4.64	89½	27½	73½	306½
21st	45½	4.5½	4.5½	4.6	4.6½	4.6½	4.6½	4.6½	4.6½	5.72/5.75	5.75/5.78	4.62	90½	27½	73½	306½
22nd	45½	4.5½	4.5½	4.6	4.6½	4.6½	4.6½	4.6½	4.6½	5.73/5.76	5.75/5.78	4.61	90	27½	73½	306½
23rd	46½	4.5½	4.6	4.6½	4.6½	4.6½	4.6½	4.7	4.6½	5.7/5.81	5.80/5.83	4.66	89½	27½	73½	307
24th	46½	4.5½	4.5½	4.6½	4.6½	4.6½	4.6½	4.7	4.6½	5.78/5.81	5.79/5.82	4.66	89½	27½	73½	307

AUCTION SALES.

Auctions for the week ending 23rd July, 1891, comprised the following Goods:—

Grey Shirtings	For the week.	Previous week.	Corresponding week last year.	Velvets	For the week.	Previous week.	Corresponding week last year.
Grey Shirtings	31,780 pcs. against	28,700 pcs.	and 29,820 pcs.	Velvets	per yard	per yard	per yard
White Shirtings	11,060 ..	10,197 ..	10,860 ..	Velvetines	per yard	per yard	per yard
T-Cloths	6,890 ..	7,175 ..	6,710 ..	Cotton Yarn	per bale	per bale	per bale
Drills, English	720 ..	660 ..	180 ..	Cambrs	1,360 pcs.	1,410 ..	1,840 pcs.
Jeans	210 ..	240 ..	150 ..	Long Ells	640 ..	780 ..	601 ..
Sheetings, English	1,360 ..	1,060 ..	320 ..	Laetings	400 ..	700 ..	20 ..
Turkey Reds	110 ..	110 ..	110 ..	Spanish Stripes	806 ..	774 ..	958 ..

PIECE GOODS.

At Ni-kee, 18th July—

Grey Shirtings.—8.4-lbs.—550 pieces; *Red Fish* £1.20, *Blue Man and Horse* £1.48.

T-Cloths.—7-lbs.—375 pieces; *Red Lion and Flag* £1.02 *Red Joss* £1.02½.

At T-say-wo, 21st July—

Grey Shirtings.—7-lbs.—400 pieces; *Blue Herald* £0.91/92. 8.4-lbs.—660 pieces; *Gold 2 Bays* £1.29½/30, *Gold Herald* £1.30.

White Shirtings.—310 pieces; *Blue 3 Friends* £1.41½, *II* £2.46½, *IIII* £2.56.

Sheetings.—14-lbs.—120 pieces; *Blue Jui XXX* £2.21, *Cock Elephant AAA* £2.45.

At Ta-foo, 21st July—

Grey Shirtings.—7-lbs.—1,200 pieces; *Steamer* £1.05/05½, *Blue Dragon* £1.07½, *Gold Foh No. 1* £1.13½.

8.4-lbs.—4,250 pieces; *Blue Eagle* £1.02½/03, *Man and Horse* £1.11½, *Silver Steamer* £1.29½/30, *Red Fish Man* £1.37/37½.

Blue Dragon £1.51/51½, *Blue Fisherman* £1.53½.

11-lbs.—500 pieces, *Silver Steamer* £2.09½, *Blue Dragon* £2.20½/21.

T-Cloths.—7-lbs.—1,825 pieces; *Blue Eagle* £0.97, *Red D-g* £1.09½/09½, *Man and Horse No. 2 M.T.* £1.19½, *Steamer* £1.28½/29, and *Silver Dragon* £1.38½/39.

8.4-lbs.—450 pieces; *Gold* No. 2 £1.46½, No. 1 £1.56/56½.

8-lbs.—900 pieces; *Blue Anchor* £1.06½, *Steamer* £1.50 and *Silver Dragon* £1.60½.

8.4-lbs.—420 pieces; *Gold* No. 3 £1.68½, No. 2 £1.74½/75, and No. 1 £1.82/82½.

Sheetings.—14-lbs.—100 pieces; *Man and Horse* £1.90½/90½.

At K-ro, 22nd July—

Grey Shirtings.—7-lb.—140 pieces; Red Peacock \$0.97½.
 8.4-lb.—3,300 pieces; Black Tea Caddy XX \$1.29½/29½, Blue 2 Duck \$1.91½, Blue 3 Duck \$1.30/31, Red Crab \$1.35½/36½, Blue Crab \$1.41, Blue Bell \$1.60, Blue Tea Caddy DDD \$1.66½/67, Blue 2 Tea Caddy \$1.85½/85½.
 10-lb.—1,000 pieces; Red Crab \$1.86/86½, Blue do XX \$1.92½, Blue Bell \$1.90½/90½, Blue Tea Caddy DDD \$2.17/17½.
 11-lb.—100 pieces; Blue Bell \$2.13½, 12-lb.—250 pieces; Blue 2 Tea Caddy \$2.24½/25½.

White Shirtings.—64-reel, 5'0. pieces; Lion and Flag \$1.17, Red Tea Caddy \$1.33/33½. 72-reel, 150 pieces; Gold Tea Caddy \$1.73½/74.
 Fine, —300 pieces; RTSX 6 \$2.00/00½.

T-Cloths.—7-lb. 700 pieces; Red Tea Caddy \$1.11½/12½. 8-lb.—300 pieces; Red Tea Caddy \$1.40.

Sheetings.—14-lb.—100 pieces; Blue 2 Fish \$2.40.

At Yuen-fong, 23rd July—

Grey Shirtings.—6-lb.—1,700 pieces; Lotus \$0.69½, Two Man \$0.71/71½.
 7-lb.—2,925 pieces; Blue Britannia \$1.62½/7½, Blue 4-Sister \$1.10½/10½, and Blue 3-Students \$1.21½.
 8.4-lb.—9,105 pieces; Two Man \$1.07½/07½, House \$1.09/09½, Blue Britannia \$1.14½/15½, Blue 4-Sisters \$1.29½, Blue 3-Students \$1.29½, Red Grand Father \$1.33½, Blue Double Shield \$1.33½/34, Red 3-Students \$1.38/38½, Red Saint Child \$1.42, Painted Grand Father \$1.52, Five Brothers \$1.63½.
 10-lb.—2,850 pieces; Blue Britannia \$1.58½, Red do. \$1.83, Red 3-Students \$1.56/56½, Red Emperor's Birthday \$1.88½/89, and Red 4-Sisters A A \$2.00/00½.
 10.12-lb.—600 pieces; Gold Britannia \$2.13/13½.
 11-lb.—1,340 pieces; Painted 3-Students \$2.09½/10½.
 12-lb.—1,200 pieces; Nine Lions \$2.08½, and Soldier \$2.23½.

White Shirtings.—64-reel, 4,700 pieces; House bright \$1.33, do. dull \$1.32½. Blue Double Lighthouse bright \$1.35½/35½, dull \$1.33½. Black and Gold 3 Students \$1.52½/52½.
 72-reel—5,100 pieces; White and Gold 3-Students \$1.73½/73½, Red 2 Sister \$1.72½/72½, Red Double Lighthouse bright \$1.77, do. dull \$1.75½, do. Sea \$1.71, Red Gold Star bright \$2.00½/01½, do. dull \$1.96½.

T-Cloths.—7-lb.—1,070 pieces; Blue 3 Students \$0.94/94½, Blue Lion \$1.12½, Red 3-Students \$1.21½.
 8-lb.—850 pieces; Blue Lion \$1.38½, and Painted 3-Students \$1.62½/62½.

Sheetings.—English.—14-lb.—1,040 pieces; Lion on Cloud \$2.15½, Old Man Head B \$2.20½, do. A \$2.37½.

Drills.—English, 14-lb.—450 pieces; Britannia \$2.3½/32½, and Old Man Head \$2.40½/43½.

Do. do. 15-lb.—240 pieces; Running Deer \$1.97½/98.

Jeans.—English.—8-lb.—210 pieces; Double Squirrel \$1.74.

AUCTION SALES OF WOOLLENS DURING THE WEEK.

Chops	Scarlet.	Pk. Blue.	Dk. Gentian.	Green, and N. Green.	Orange and Yellow.	Ash & Lav.	White.	Purple.	Black.	*Brown & Mag.	Mauve.	Lk. Gt. Mid.	Sale Pcs.
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	
Camlets.													
Lighthouse, S.S.G. p.p.	9.47½/60	9.70/72½	9.27½/35	9.97½	9.80	...	10.00	...	...	...	9.27½/30	9.37½	300
Sales, pcs.	110	50	70	10*	10	...	10	...	...	...	30	10*	
Ship, G.G.M., p.p.	9.67½	...	9.35	10.00	9.95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Sales, pcs.	20	...	10	10*	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
9 Old Man, S.S.H.	9.00/02½	8.92½/95	9.15	9.75	9.65	9.75	9.70	...	...	...	9.15/17½	9.15	390
Sales, pcs.	150	80	80	10*	10	10*	10	...	...	...	30	10*	
Goose, C.P.H. p.p.	8.89/90	...	8.82	9.22	9.25	9.68	...	...	...	9.97	...	...	150
Sales, pcs.	50	...	49	10*	20	10*	...	...	...	20	...	...	
Man & Horse, p.p.	8.82½/83	...	8.80/85	9.12/13	9.27/28	...	...	...	...	...	9.20	...	300
Sales, pcs.	160	...	80	30*	20	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	
Beet, p. pc.	8.55	...	8.25	8.60	8.62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70
Sales, pcs.	30	...	20	10*	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Fish, P.P.P. p.p.	8.95/96	8.98	8.97	9.38	9.50	...	...	...	8.14	10.00	...	...	100
Sales, pcs.	30	20	10	10*	10	...	...	...	10	10	...	...	
Long Ells.													
Lighthouse G.G.L. p.p.	4.87	...	...	5.08	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Sales, pcs.	80	...	...	20*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Tiger & Ring, C.P.H. p.p.	4.72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Sales, pcs.	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Horse Head, H.D.B. p.p.	4.71/75	...	...	4.80	...	...	...	4.90	...	...	...	...	240
Sales, pcs.	200	...	...	20*	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	
Double Phoenix, p. pc.	4.40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60
Sales, pcs.	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Tiger C.P.H., p. pc.	4.17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
Sales, pcs.	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Buffalo Head, H.D.B.	4.54/55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Sales, pcs.	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Lastings.													
Ship, G.G.R., p.p.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8.62½/65	...	...	200
Sales, pcs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	
9 Old Man, E.F.R. p.p.	...	6.97½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.92½/95	...	...	200
Sales, pcs.	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	180	...	...	
Spanish Stripes.													
Britannia T.T.B. p.yd.	0.42½/42½	0.47½	0.42½	...	0.44½	...	...	0.40½	0.46½	...	0.47½	0.45½	126
Sales, pcs.	60	12	6	...	6	...	...	6	6	...	6	24	
Single Phoenix, p.yd.	0.38.7	0.45.8/45.9	0.38.4/38.6	...	...	0.42.9	...	...	0.46½	0.41½	0.42½	...	222
Sales, pc.	90	18	6	...	...	6*	...	...	6	6	6	...	
R.H., p. yd.	0.42.2/42.3	0.47.65	0.48.1/48.2	0.43.8	...	0.44.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	96
Sales, pcs.	54	6	24	6*	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Fish, P.P.P., p. yd.	0.36.8	...	0.37.9	0.40.55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
Sales, pcs.	18	...	6	6*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sea Horse, B.T. p.yd.	0.39.95/40.05	0.46.9	0.39.45	0.41½/41.95	0.43½	0.42.3	0.43.9	...	0.47.05	0.48.95	0.43.2	0.40.1	240
Sales, pcs.	72	6	6	18*	6	18	12	...	6	42.50*	0.44.55	0.39.15*	
Pig Head, p. yd.	0.33.85	...	0.35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.45½	36
Sales, pcs.	18	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6*	
Na Chop Nickse, p.yd.	0.45½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.35	...	...	0.34.9	18
Sales, pcs.	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	0.34.9*	
Beehive, p. yd.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48
Sales, pcs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

Statement of Imports and Deliveries of Cotton and Woollen Piece Goods for the week ending 22nd July, 1891, compiled from the "Customs Daily Returns," Nos. 163 to 168, both numbers inclusive.

RE-EXPORTS AND THEIR DESTINATIONS.

Goods.	Ningbo.	Wenchow.	Chinkiang.	Wuhu.	Kinkiang.	Hankow.	Chefoo.	Tientsin.	Neuchwang.	Poochow.	Hongkong.	Nagasaki.	Higo.	Yokohama.	Canton.	Swatow.	Sundries.
Grey Shirtings, 40's.....	7,160	910	27,450	2,760	4,290	33,618	12,370	15,815	1,750	475	...	500	...	...	5,343	4,500	50
Do, 32's.....	1,000	1,140	3,425	670	185	3,580	4,820	4,185	...	3,330	...	...	...	...	...	4,800	...
Do, 36's.....	1,180	...	370	...	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,600	...
White Shirtings, 40's.....	1,260	150	2,300	330	1,298	11,186	1,100	4,720	1,600	210	...	...	...	...	382	6,000	100
Do, English & Dutch.....	60	30	9,705	480	165	740	905	300	...	110	...	...	...	...	215	2,000	...
Do, American.....	895	...	1,760	420	60	3,060	6,825	7,575	26,550	...	...	...	...	...	...	150	...
Do, English & Dutch.....	820	...	20	60	...	320	80	480	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	460	...
Do, American.....	...	...	...	...	...	140	40	480	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...
Shirtings, English.....	260	...	3,210	2,580	1,180	1,160	2,370	1,329	140	...	...	...	...	...	...	600	...
Do, American.....	480	...	140	...	...	...	10,190	13,985	25,380	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...
Do, English.....	10	...	1,790	50	40	650	588	160	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...
Do, American.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	...
Do, English & Dutch.....	60	...	182	...	50	99	...	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	...
Do, American.....	160	...	1,875	120	712	1,882	789	1,486	120	180	60	...	...	...	...	550	...
Do, English & Dutch.....	60	...	84	...	...	344	84	...	...	71	...	...	...	...	...	240	...
Do, American.....	...	100	350	400	522	1,073	2,141	1,412	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	277	...
Do, English & Dutch.....	114	...	...	...	...	131	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	...
Do, American.....	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...
Do, English & Dutch.....	...	...	1,100	40	200	1,210	320	360	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000	...
Do, American.....	150	...	200	...	...	200	202	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,400	...
Do, English & Dutch.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,700	...
Do, American.....	30	...	615	...	151	537	2,301	744	1,125	3	...	...	...	...	...	60	...
Do, English & Dutch.....	3	...	15	6	18	177	...	291	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...
Do, American.....	...	21	78	12	174	234	6	72	...	38	18	...	...	...	...	380	...
Do, English & Dutch.....	...	...	...	...	...	6	48	...	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...
Do, American.....	6	...	18	...	112	268	16	...	10	6	24	...	...	...	...	40	...
Do, English & Dutch.....	20	40	50	10	340	1,850	20	30	...	140	70	...	...	...	...	90	...
Do, American.....	20	...	140	20	400	1,100	10	20	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	...
Do, English & Dutch.....	70	...	150	...	320	1,459	10	318	380	60	...	...	...	...	...	140	...
Do, American.....	120	...	1,419	40	290	1,330	670	1,800	650	40	...	...	...	...	...	866	...
Do, English & Dutch.....	...	...	154	...	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	...
Do, American.....	50	...	300	...	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240	...
Do, English & Dutch.....	20	...	20	...	250	215	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	...
Do, American.....	198	...	100	...	...	...	...	902	62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do, English & Dutch.....	93	42	1,113	67	231	1,028	882	1,600	630	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do, American.....	700	...	3,430	53	330	8,510	6,000	9,750	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do, English & Dutch.....	300	...	4,700	...	...	1,500	...	16,150	3,000	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TOTAL DELIVERIES.

TOTAL IMPORTS.

STOCKS AT DATE ARE BASED
ON THE CHAMBER OF
COMMERCE RETURNS,
OF 30TH JUNE, 1891

Goods.	June entries.	July entries.	For the Year from 1st Jan., 1891.	Against last year to same term.	June entries.	July entries.	For the Year from 1st Jan., 1891.	Against last year to same term.	*At date Estimated.	Against 23rd July, 1890.
Grey Shirtings, 40's.....	126,861	27,135	3,624,448	4,003,712	81,967	3,341,313	3,498,807	1,371,142	1,714,148	...
Do, 32's.....	27,135	78,300	772,853	...	29,715	835,234	627,543	368,460	223,105	...
Do, 36's.....	9,170	175,897	154,276	...	10,321	190,313	152,501	32,230	1,6770	...
White Shirtings, 40's.....	200	30,966	1,217,685	1,133,182	23,167	1,436,632	1,152,289	634,160	404,295	...
Do, English & Dutch.....	45	6,135	156,393	171,546	2,235	195,838	89,089	134,367	144,300	...
Do, American.....	...	47,645	367,370	229,303	36,125	519,550	26,175	170,045	14,230	...
Do, English & Dutch.....	...	2,600	89,823	90,266	6,440	107,430	126,149	65,538	84,906	...
Do, American.....	...	760	8,520	7,760	2,000	2,000	24,000	2,740	19,540	...
Shirtings, English.....	...	23,429	559,083	575,086	9,200	567,750	321,384	172,174	46,884	...
Do, American.....	...	80,275	1,283,110	747,752	59,685	1,224,480	483,972	281,005	165,835	...
Do, English & Dutch.....	...	3,577	112,588	86,631	692	84,678	73,749	20,504	15,909	...
Do, American.....	...	40	1,615	2,694	250	1,243	1,490	1,905	1,280	...
Do, English & Dutch.....	...	399	21,810	26,163	...	17,711	10,716	5,413	10,340	...
Do, American.....	...	1,047	40,534	44,798	...	791	41,651	27,669	14,879	...
Do, English & Dutch.....	60	7,914	260,573	265,089	484	9,520	221,710	237,198	138,831	...
Do, American.....	...	1,303	69,219	54,877	...	1,250	43,801	60,925	43,551	...
Do, English & Dutch.....	...	6,625	256,198	233,107	...	17,634	471,731	160,782	29,495	...
Do, American.....	...	574	15,881	20,156	...	...	14,918	48,152	7,514	...
Do, English & Dutch.....	...	188	6,463	7,496	...	288	6,140	2,023	2,600	...
Do, American.....	...	6,030	253,984	272,040	...	11,916	223,317	194,127	160,969	...
Do, English & Dutch.....	...	3,752	185,306	226,584	...	1,771	236,851	66,745	71,327	...
Do, American.....	...	2,957	59,899	29,312	...	524	46,491	36,560	10,015	...
Do, English & Dutch.....	15	6,201	277,776	190,085	...	12,107	366,871	213,820	157,757	...
Do, American.....	...	609	24,962	24,952	...	1,428	18,378	21,280	18,674	...
Do, English & Dutch.....	...	834	22,445	12,049	...	762	28,692	20,269	9,774	...
Do, American.....	...	190	10,964	8,196	...	480	7,451	5,471	2,367	...
Do, English & Dutch.....	...	60	9,784	11,830	...	52	12,192	5,162	11,705	...
Do, American.....	60	2,930	49,731	46,176	...	1,280	55,338	34,672	25,460	...
Do, English & Dutch.....	...	1,820	38,607	36,159	...	2,400	50,122	37,100	17,180	...
Do, American.....	...	3,217	98,224	50,982	...	2,779	120,127	32,938	41,384	...
Do, English & Dutch.....	40	6,355	530,910	537,544	1,299	13,098	337,516	252,579	182,06	...
Do, American.....	...	274	2,325	1,380	...	...	250	1,539	166	...
Do, English & Dutch.....	...	640	12,495	11,475	...	8	7,321	4,440	10,668	...
Do, American.....	...	883	8,038	4,281	...	5,000	9,987	28,323	26,068	...
Do, English & Dutch.....	...	1,384	61,887	55,036	...	3,368	44,657	37,100	21,219	...
Do, American.....	...	4,512	105,701	72,039	...	5,040	206,222	117,397	111,893	...
Do, English & Dutch.....	...	30,833	756,963	...	...	10,000	1,114,253	...	174,603	...
Do, American.....	...	26,180	304,941	...	...	...	276,821	...	1290,413	...

* Including English and Dutch 12-lbs.

* Exclusive of undeclared Import Charges for Kentucky, Agommonon, Remboy, Sachsen, Me bourn, Empress of Japan, Jason and Malton. Import Charges declared during interval: Ajaz, Guy Monveron, Glenhyon, Hampstead, additional ex Priam, Diomed and Laertes.

† From the daily returns from the Wharves.

SHARES.

SHANGHAI, 24th July, 1891.

Business during the past week has been somewhat dull.

BANKS.—*Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.*—A purchase of shares from Hongkong at 205% prem. for August is all the business reported. The report circulated on the 26th inst., relative to the immediate removal of the two embargoes laid by the Spanish Government on the Bank in Manila, has not been confirmed. The outdon market has advanced, latest quotation being £55 buyers. *Bank of China, Japan and Straits.*—We have not heard of any local business in this stock, the market is weak at £13.00, Hongkong quotation being \$16½ sellers. The London quotation is £2 6s. 3d. for ordinary and £1 6s for Founders.

SHIPPING.—*The Shanghai Shipping Co.* paid a dividend of 5% for the half-year ending 30th June on the 21st inst. *Toku Tug and Lighter Co.*'s shares have been sold at \$141 60 cum dividend.

MARINE INSURANCE.—A purchase of *Union Insurance* from Hongkong at the equivalent of \$96 ex 73 is reported.

FIRE INSURANCE.—A purchase of *Hongkong Fire* from Hongkong at \$312½ has to be noted. Locally business has been done in *China Fire* at \$81.50 and \$82.25 ex 73.

WHARVES.—*Footing Wharf and Godown Co.*—Shares have again changed hands at \$120.

MINING.—*Shindens* have been placed at \$330 and *Mendotas* at \$295. The market seems steady at these quotations. Business has been done in *Imuris* at \$9, 9½ and 9¾ for cash and \$9½ for 31st August. *Belmonts.*—A sudden rise has to be noted in this stock, a small business has been done at \$60, with one call paid up, equal \$85 two calls paid.

CARGO BOATS.—A transaction in *Co-operative Cargo Boats* at \$57½ is reported.

MISCELLANEOUS.—*The Shanghai Waterworks Co.* have declared an interim dividend of 3% payable on the 30th inst. A sale at \$152.50 has been reported. Business has been done in *Sumatra Tobacco* old shares at \$250 and new shares at \$150, *Shanghai Lunkats* have changed hands at \$72½.

SHARES.	No. of Shares.	Par Value.	Paid Up.	Working Account.	Date.	LAST DIVIDEND, &c.		CASH QUOTATIONS.	
						To Shareholders.	When paid or due.	Closing.	Twice.
Banks.									
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Co.	50,000	\$125	\$125	6,806,596.31	\$120,377.54	31 Dec. 90	* 3 2 Mar. 91	169 % pr.	245.44 192
Do. New issue.	20,000	\$42.10	\$42.10			* 11 2 Mar. 91		167 % pr.	293.84 126
New Oriental Bank Corp., Ltd.	58,800	\$10	\$10	\$170,416.46	\$27,295.71	31 Mar. 90	* 3 15 Jan. 91		50.00
Bank of China, Jap. & Straits, Ltd.	19,875	\$10	\$10	\$100,000	\$2,111.15	31 Dec. 90	+ 0.88 14 Feb. 91		13.00
Do. Founders.	1,250	\$1	\$1			+ 235.23 14 Feb. 91			756.00
Shipping.									
Shanghai Tug Boat Co., Ltd.	1,000	\$100	\$100		\$1,232.70	31 Dec. 90	* 3 10 Oct. 91		69.00
Indo-China Steam Nav. Co.	49,589	\$10	\$10	\$40,000.00	\$682.60	31 Dec. 90	+ 24 1 June 91		28.50
Shanghai Shipping Co.	150	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$8,705.74		30 June 91	* 5 21 July 91		40.00
China Shippers' Mutual S.N. Co.	12,145	\$20	\$15	\$85,000.00	\$2,384.17	31 Dec. 90	+ 7 24 Apr. 91	\$15	67.84
Toku Tug and Lighter Co., Ltd.	8,600	\$150	\$150	\$12,000.00	\$15,146.91	31 Dec. 90	* 23 10 Mar. 91		60.00
Docks.									
Shanghai Dock Co.	440	\$500	\$500	\$19,500.00	\$184.81	31 Dec. 90	* 12 15 Jan. 91		400.00
Footing Dock Co.	950	\$100	\$100		\$150,388.31	31 Dec. 89	* 1 14 Jan. 91		35.00
Do. Preference shares	550	\$60	\$60				+ 5 4 Apr. 91		65.00
Gas.									
Shanghai Gas Co.	2,000	\$100	\$100	\$100,000.00	\$4,959.81	31 Dec. 90	* 6 20 July 91		204.00
Compagnie du Gaz	400	\$100	\$100	\$20,473.72	\$39.14	31 Dec. 89	* 6 2 Mar. 91		160.00
Insurance (Marine).									
China Traders' Ins. Co., Ltd.	24,000	\$83.33	\$25	\$650,000.00	\$204,929.49	30 Apr. 90	+ \$4.50 11 Sept. 90	\$62.00	44.33
North-China Ins. Co., Ltd.	5,000	\$200	\$20	\$128,254.22	\$661,417.23	31 Dec. 90	+ 26.23 22 Apr. 90		270.00
Union Ins. Society of Canton Ltd.	10,000	\$250	\$25	\$770,000.00	\$34,131.59	31 Dec. 90	+ 18 20 Oct. 90	\$96.00	70.08
Yangtze Insurance Auction Ltd.	6,948	\$100	\$100	\$59,112.01		16 Apr. 91	+ \$6 10 Mar. 90		76.00
Chinese Insurance Co., Limited	1,500	\$1,000	\$200	\$250,732.36		31 Dec. 90	+ 3 2 Apr. 88		100.00
Canton Insurance Office	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$500,000.00	\$430,425.12	30 Sep. 90	+ 10 5 Jan. 91	\$112.00	81.76
Straits Insurance Co., Limited	30,000	\$100	\$20	\$25,000	\$216,615.19	31 Dec. 90	+ 5 15 Apr. 90	\$16.00	11.68
Insurance (Fire).									
Hongkong Fire Ins. Co., Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,000,000	\$285,077.77	31 Dec. 90	+ \$18 4 Mar. 91	\$312.50	226.51
Singapore Fire Ins. Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	\$20	\$48,000.00	\$171,876.04	1 Dec. 90	+ \$6 10 Mar. 91	\$82.25	60.04
Straits Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$100	\$20	\$60,000.00	\$108,840.55	31 Dec. 90	+ 17 17 Mar. 90	\$16.50	12.15
Singapore Insurance Co., Ltd.	29,176	\$100	\$20	\$11,875.91	\$101,889.71	31 Dec. 89	+ \$0.70 26 Apr. 90	\$8.00	5.84
Wharves.									
Shanghai & H'kew Wharf Co.	2,867	\$100	\$100	\$29,089.75	\$798.20	31 Dec. 90	* 18 2 Mar. 91		255.00
Wong's Wharf Hide-Cutting and Wool-Cleaning Company	2,100	\$50	\$50	\$10,000.00		31 Oct. 90	* 24 19 Nov. 90		37.00
Footing Wharf & Godown Co.	2,300	\$100	\$100	\$12,600	\$178.57	1 Dec. 90	+ 3 21 Feb. 91		10.00
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited	20,000	\$50	\$50		\$348,472.99	31 Dec. 90	* 1.75 7 Feb. 91	\$84.00	60.58
Mining.									
Stratford Mining Co.	3,000	\$100	\$100	\$46,430.85	\$37,111.90	17 Mar. 91	+ 12 7 July 91		350.00
Mendota Mining Co.	3,000	\$100	\$100	\$26,107.90	\$42,017.62	17 Mar. 91	+ 12 7 July 91		295.00
Smuggler Mining Co.	5,000	\$100	\$100				+ \$1.70 6 Jan. 91		150.00
Selama Tin Mining Co., Ltd.	120,000	\$5	\$2		\$40,616.09	30 June 90	None	\$1.65	0.73
Do. do.	20,000	\$5	\$5					\$2.75	2.01
Imuris Mines, Ltd.	175,000	\$1	\$1				First year	\$9.00	6.57
Belmont Consolidated Mining Co	3,500	\$100	\$20						85.00
Cargo Boats.									
Shanghai Cargo Boat Co.	1,000	\$200	\$200	\$3,003.47	\$2,686.26	31 Dec. 90	* 5 10 Mar. 91		190.00
Co-operative Cargo Boat Co.	1,000	\$100	\$100	\$5,000.00	\$1,985.71	31 Dec. 90	+ 4 2 Mar. 91		37.50
Miscellaneous.									
Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd.	7,200	\$20	\$20	\$21,192.00	\$2,743.42	31 Dec. 90	* 5 10 Mar. 91		152.50
China Sugar Cultivation Co., Ltd.	5,000	\$50	\$50		\$132,541.53	31 Dec. 90	None		15.00
Held & Holtz Comp'ive Co., Ltd.	6,000	\$50	\$50		\$15,340.12	28 Feb. 90	+ 12 15 May 90		21.00
Japan Brewery Co., Ltd.	1,500	\$100	\$100	\$10,345.85	\$2,201.51	31 Dec. 90	* \$6 25 Feb. 91	\$130.00	94.90
New Shanghai Electric Co., Ltd.	300	\$100	\$100		\$676.14	31 Dec. 90	+ 17 11 Mar. 91		195.00
Sh. Land Investment Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$50	\$30		\$466.76	31 Dec. 90	+ 4 4 Mar. 91		10.00
J. Llewellyn & Co., Ltd.	1,200	\$100	\$100		\$12,308.34	31 Dec. 90	* \$5 5 May 91	\$95.00	69.35
Shanghai Horse Bazaar Co., Ltd.	1,800	\$50	\$50	\$1,000.00	\$1,376.56	31 Dec. 90	* \$2.50 31 Mar. 91		50.00
Major Brothers, Limited	6,000	\$50	\$50				* \$2.50 24 Nov. 90		53.00
Y'hama Engin. & Iron Work, Ltd.	1,300	\$100	\$100	\$17,300.00	\$1,185.66	31 May 89	\$8 31 May 90	\$125.00	91.25
Shanghai Sumatra Tobacco Co.	650	\$100	\$100		\$3,517.45	31 Dec. 90	None	\$250.00	182.50
Do. do. new issue	650	\$10	\$100					\$150.00	104.50
Shanghai Lunkat do., Ltd.	1,600	\$100	\$100				First year		72.50
L'Hôtel des Colonies, Limited	1,500	\$50	\$50				74 15 Aug. 90		50.00
Shanghai Ice Co.	360	\$100	\$100				73 15 Aug. 90		32.00
							First year		110.00

LOANS.	Amount of Loan.	Outstanding.	Nominal Value.	Rate of Interest.	When Payable.	Closing.
Shanghai Mun. Debentures—Issue 1883	\$45,000.00	\$45,000.00	\$100	7 %	Dec. & June.	\$115.00
Do. 1885	\$30,000.00	\$30,000.00	\$100	7 %	Do.	\$105.00
Do. 1888	\$70,000.00	\$70,000.00	\$100	7 %	Do.	\$103
China Merchants' S.N. Co. Debentures	\$300,000	\$170,000	\$25	4 %	Quarterly	\$112(a)
Lycium Theatre Debentures	\$17,000.00	\$17,000.00	\$25	4 %	15 Sept. '90	\$161.89
Chinese Imp. Government Loan 1884 C	\$1,594,700.14	\$688,145.05	\$500	8 %	15th Oct.	\$500 (a)
Do. do. 1886 E	\$767,200.00	\$732,950.00	\$250	7 %	Mar. & Sept.	\$365.00

* For half-year. † For quarter year. ‡ For year. § A deficit. ¶ Reserve for equalization of dividends. (a) Exclusive of accrued interest.